

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT  
1906-1907

COMPRISING THE WORK OF THE  
EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND AND THE PROGRESS OF  
EGYPTOLOGY DURING THE YEAR 1906-1907.

EDITED BY

F. LL. GRIFFITH, M.A.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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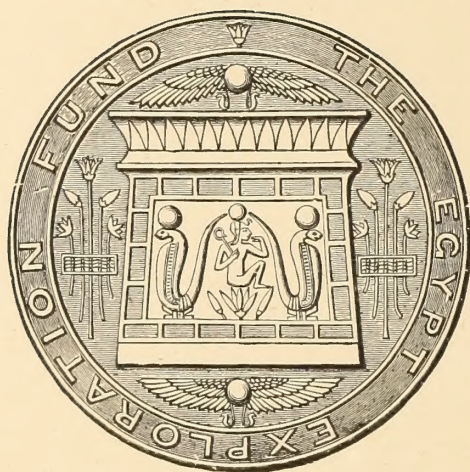
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## I.—EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

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### A.—EXCAVATIONS AT DEIR EL-BAHARI.

THE excavations of last winter have completed the work at Deir el-Bahari. The two temples are now entirely cleared, and we can have an approximate idea of the appearance of the place at the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty. The repairs which were made ten years ago to the temple of Hatshepsu, where the colonnades were raised and covered with roofs in order to shelter the sculptures, give to the temple an aspect which must be very like what it was when the architect Senmut had finished his work.

As for the older one, which in some respects was the model used for the queen's building, it is so much ruined that it is now difficult to imagine how it looked, especially since its architecture is unique, and we are not absolutely certain as to the nature of its central part. There is no question that the temple was devoted to the worship of the King Mentuhetep II., associated with other gods, and that this worship was instituted and celebrated during Mentuhetep's own time; but we are still in doubt as to where the king's real tomb is.

There is every probability that the platform built on the terrace and surrounded by colonnades supported a pyramid of brick with a white facing, as we know it from the vignettes of Hathor coming out of the Western Mountain in the funeral papyri. The evidence of the Abbott Papyrus, too, shows that there was a pyramid here; but we have no positive proof of its existence, except some tumbled brickwork which perhaps belonged to it. Although the presence of a pyramid seems the most plausible explanation of the existence of the base or platform, it is not absolutely impossible to assign another purpose to the platform, and to consider it as the place where the Hathor cow was supposed to lie down and rest. In the chapter 108 of the *Book of the Dead* the vignette shows Osiris



sitting on a platform in front of the mountain,<sup>1</sup> and in various other chapters<sup>2</sup> we see the divine cow with disk and necklace resting on a monument of that shape, as does also the Great Sphinx of Gizeh. The great difficulty of this interpretation is the total absence of any access to the top of the platform; and the brickwork, already mentioned, is not explained by it. Also, the pyramid is mentioned in the Abbott Papyrus.

Last year we stopped at the entrance of a wide trench in the rock (well seen in Pl. i., Fig. 2), which continued the temple towards the west. Its vertical sides being lined by a single row of "protodoric columns," it looked like a colonnaded court or the beginning of an avenue to the cliffs, closed on the west by high mounds of rubbish (*Arch. Rep.* 1905-6; Fig. 13). At the foot of these mounds we had discovered the entrance of a sloping passage or tomb-dromos going underneath the back part of the temple, and seeming to disappear very soon in the rock; but we had left it untouched. The clearing of the back part of the temple and the opening of the passage was the work of this season. It was all that remained to be done besides the carrying away of two mounds of rubbish on both sides of the ramp.

Mr. Currelly, who arrived three weeks before me, and who had the help of Mr. Dennis, began with the clearing of these two mounds. When I arrived, at the end of December, at the same time as Mr. Dalison, all the workmen were sent to the top, in order that we might enter the passage and free the back part of the temple from the mounds which still covered it.

Pushing forward above the door of the passage, we found that what looked like an avenue did not continue; beyond the place where the passage sank into the rock there was a columned hall occupying the whole width of the trench. Only a few fragments of the shafts have been preserved, but most of the bases are still *in situ* (Pl. ii., Figs. 3, 4, 5). There were ten rows of eight, making a total of eighty columns. Between this hypostyle hall on the west, and the colonnade over the tombs of the princesses on the east, there was a court, in the middle of which was the sloping passage. This passage was the part of this year's work which most strongly raised our curiosity. At a few feet distance we had found last year the large stele of Usertsen III., allotting daily offerings to "the cave of Neb-hepet-Rä." This is not the name of a tomb; and it seemed probable that we should find there a subterranean sanctuary.

After we had removed the large stones which choked completely the

<sup>1</sup> A wooden coffin coming from Mr. Mond's excavations, and in possession of Mr. Currelly, shows a bare platform in front of the mountain.






<sup>2</sup> See vignettes to chapters 17 and 148 in my edition of the *Book of the Dead*.



entrance (Pl. iii., Fig. 6), we entered a wide rock-cut corridor with a ceiling in the form of an arch. The door, which is rectangular, must have been lined and ornamented with a limestone coating, now entirely destroyed. Near the entrance, on the right side, is a niche about 4 feet deep, in which we found eight basketfuls of painted wooden figures, all more or less broken, of the characteristic style of the XIth and XIIth Dynasties. What this niche was made for it is difficult to say; perhaps with all the figures which it contained it may have formed a kind of large model-house like those which are found in the tombs of that time, or it may have been the place where offerings or ex-votos were deposited by the people who did not like to go as far as the sanctuary. The passage, about 500 feet long, is at first quite bare, with only walls of dry stones on each side. Except for the large heap of blocks and rubbish which closed the entrance, it was empty, and one could walk upright in it. About 150 feet from the door it begins to be vaulted, and the vault goes down to the bottom. The "vault" consists of two sand-stone blocks abutting against each other and meeting along the middle line of the ceiling. They have been cut in the form of an arch. The foot of these blocks rests on a groove in the rock and on the edge of a vertical slab. In order to prevent this slab from falling forward, a wall of dry stones had been built in front of it. The middle of the passage is quite free, and wide enough for a man to go down; the vaulted part is about 350 feet long (Pl. iii., Fig. 7). The first of us who went down, Mr. Currelly, saw at the end of the passage a very small room, where, to prevent the ceiling from coming down, it had been propped up in old times by timber and by fragments of a late wooden coffin. In front were blocks of granite partly covered by bricks. It looked at first as if some tomb-plunderers had made a hole there and closed it afterwards with bricks; but when these had been removed a granite wall appeared, with a small door at the foot, before which stood a loose granite block that obstructed the entrance. The door led to a granite chamber remarkably well built, exactly in the style of the chambers of the Pyramids, with the same kind of gabled roof made of two blocks propped against each other at an angle; the granite is polished and the joints are perfect (Fig. 8). Most of the chamber is occupied by a large shrine made of the best quality of alabaster (Fig. 9). It has no sculpture or ornament of any kind, except a thick torus or moulding. The ceiling consists of one single granite slab, over which lie other pieces of alabaster forming the cornice of the shrine. In old times it was closed by a double-leaved door which was probably made of wood with bronze ornaments. Between the wall of the chamber and the shrine is a sort of

casing made of well-cut black granite. Part of it is still *in situ* and supports the cornice. Mr. Dalison, with the occasional help of Mr. Dennis, undertook the clearance of the passage and chamber, the heat of which during the first days of the work was very trying.

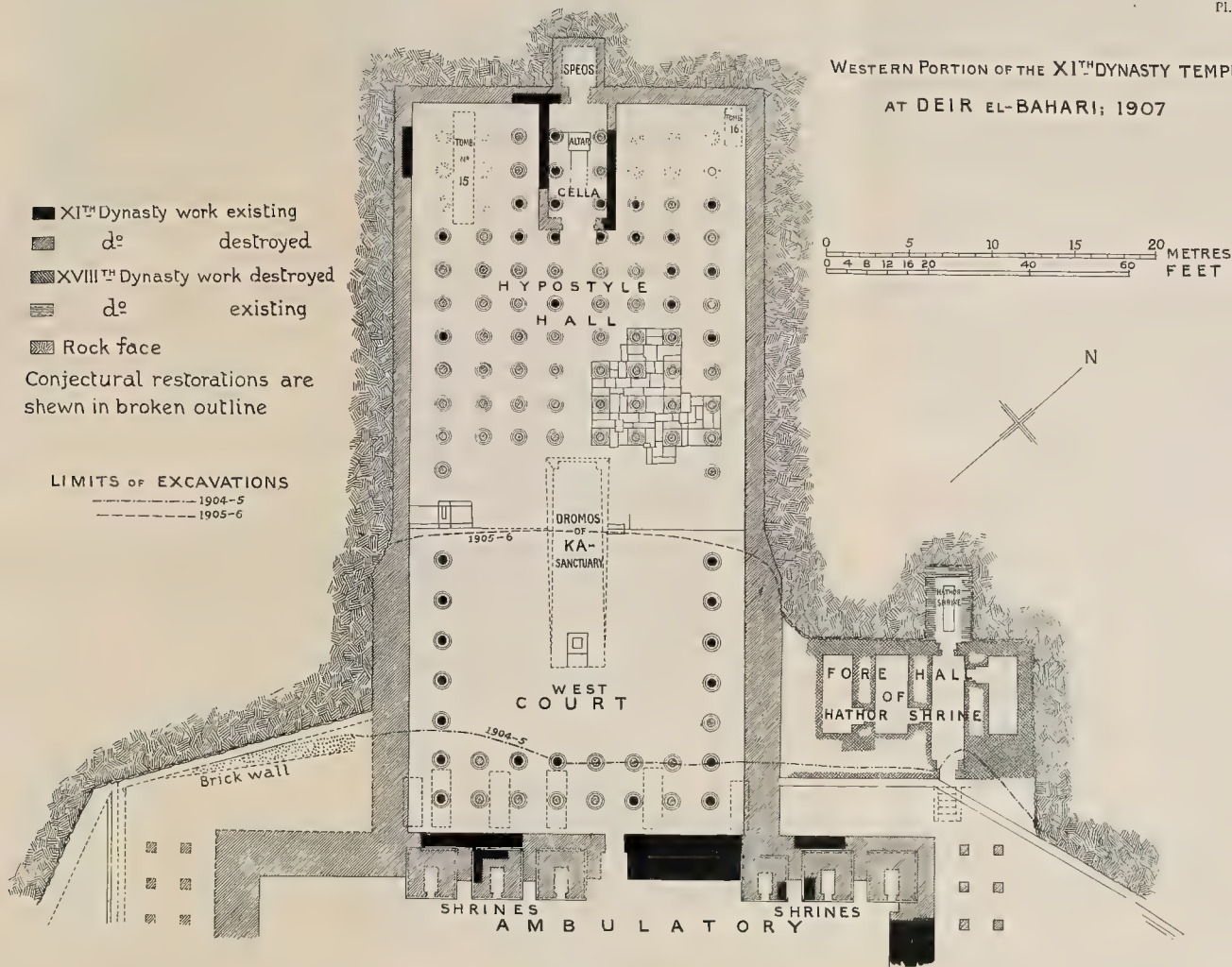
Inside and before the shrine were heaps of fragments of the casing mixed with quantities of so-called mummy-cloth, which I believe was used for wrapping up various offerings, particularly meat, also many pieces of broken bows and wooden sticks and tools, wooden figures standing or sitting; and three or four more or less broken boats. These boats had no crews of oarsmen; they are evidently models of festal boats on which were carried statues of a god or of a deceased king, as we see in the sculptures in the Upper Court of the Great Temple. A wooden figure now in the museum at Geneva seems to represent one of these statues. There were no pieces of any kind belonging to a coffin or to a stone sarcophagus. Mr. Dennis found there two or three very small fragments of bone which were supposed to be human, but if they are so they probably belong to a late burial which undoubtedly took place there, judging from the pieces of a wooden coffin used for propping up the ceiling of the small ante-chamber.

It seems to me quite clear that this chamber is not an actual tomb, but a subterranean sanctuary. Up to the present a naos or shrine with closed doors, used for containing a coffin, has never been found. Besides, the size of the shrine would not admit one of the stone or even one of the wooden coffins of that time. No inscription of any kind gives us information as to the purpose of this monument. At the end only, in four different places, we see engraved on both sides of the joint, as if they were mason's marks, these signs: , which are generally found behind a living, not a dead, king. Therefore I believe that this shrine was supposed to be the abode of the  *Ka* of Mentulhetep II., just as the wooden shrine found at Dahshur by M. de Morgan was used for the  of King , and contained its representation. I consider the shrine as being the  *tebt* where the *Ka* is said to live.<sup>1</sup> The *Ka* was worshipped in that sanctuary, and to him were allotted the cakes, the beer, the pieces of meat mentioned in the stele of Usertsen. In the shrine was a representation of the *Ka*. It may have been a statue, sitting or standing, as at Dahshur, or lying on a bed like the Osiris at Abydos or what I think is more probable, it may have been an emblem of precious metal, which would explain its having disappeared entirely. In the Great

<sup>1</sup> *Deir el-Bahari*, V., pl. 121, et passim.



WESTERN PORTION OF THE XI<sup>TH</sup> DYNASTY TEMPLE  
AT DEIR EL-BAHARI; 1907



*Howard Carter*  
architect







1. Deir el-Bahari from the South, March, 1907.



2. Deir el-Bahari from the North, March, 1907.  
*Hall.*



3. The Western end of the XIth Dynasty Temple. *Ayrton.*



4. The Temple from the West end, shewing the Dromos of the *Ka*-Sanctuary and the Pyramid-base.



5. The Western end of the Temple, shewing Tomb No. 15, the *cella*, and the Dromos of the *Ka*-Sanctuary. *Hall.*







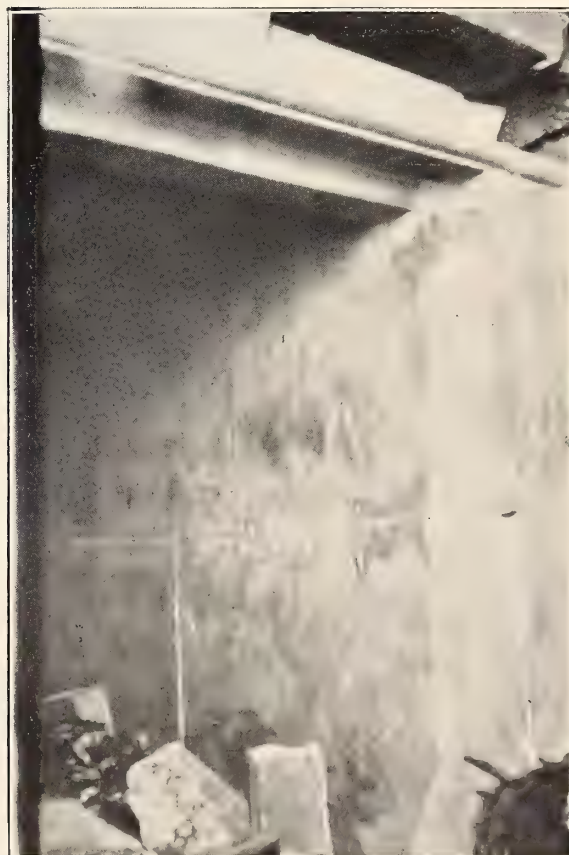
6. The Dromos and Entrance of the *Ka*-Sanctuary.  
*Hall.*



7. Interior of the Descending Passage to the  
*Ka*-Sanctuary.  
*Ayrton and Dalison.*



8. Interior of the Chamber of the *Ka*-Sanctuary,  
shewing the granite walls and sloping roof.



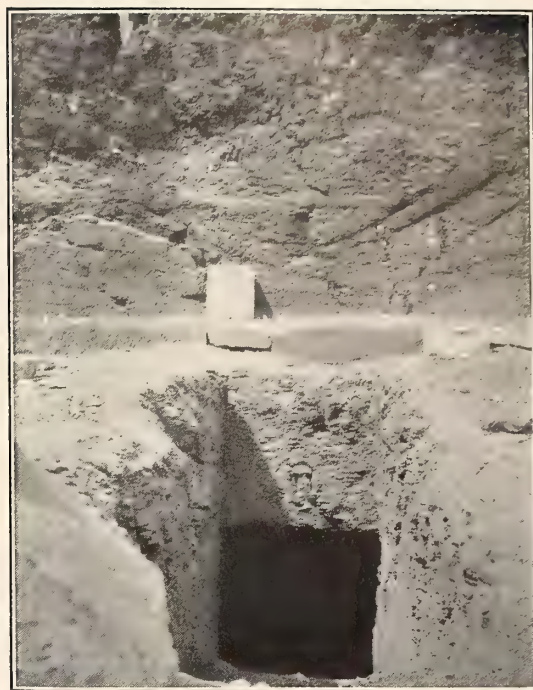
9. The Alabaster Naos in the Chamber.  
*Ayrton and Dalison.*







10. Appearance of the Entrance to Tomb No. 15 in November, 1903; shewing rough retaining-walls put up by a former excavator. *Hall.*



11. Entrance to Tomb No. 15, after final clearance, March, 1907. *Dalison.*



12. The great Alabaster Sarcophagus in Tomb No. 15. *Ayrton and Dalison.*



13. The Limestone Altar and Speos at the Western end of the Temple. On the right is the granite Table of Offerings. *Hall.*



14. The *Cella*, Altar, and Western Hall from the Speos. *Dalison.*





Temple the symbol of the *Ka* of Queen Hatshepsu was a big fan, which is seen lying on a throne;<sup>1</sup> this symbol, which occurs frequently, may have been the same in the temple of the XIth Dynasty. A line of holes all round the shrine was probably intended for hooks or pegs from which the offerings hung, as is found in some Greek temples.

The shrine has been left untouched on the spot. An iron door put at the entrance of the passage prevents people from going in. The ceiling will have to be consolidated in certain places before the passage can safely be entered.

Reverting to the temple above the passage we found, as I said, the remains of a large hypostyle hall with eighty columns, which was the end of the construction on the west. The faces of the rock on the three sides were masked by sandstone slabs, with coloured sculptures of crude style. These are now nearly all destroyed. In the middle of the western face, in the axis of the temple, is a small artificial cave or speos in which nothing remains but the bare rock (Pl. iv., Fig. 13). It must have contained a shrine like that of the cow. In front of the entrance is a cubic block of limestone with a circular depression cut on the sloping top; this is an altar (Figs. 13, 14). A kind of vestibule leading to the shrine was formed by two limestone walls enclosing six of the columns of the hypostyle hall, and turning at right angles so as to make a door (Pl. ii., Fig. 5; iv., Figs. 13, 14). On the walls of this vestibule (or *cella*, as it has been called) were beautiful sculptures, with vivid colours representing Mentuhetep and various gods. They have been partly erased by Amenhetep IV., and restored by Rameses II., who inscribed his name.

In the two corners of the hypostyle hall are tombs. The northern one, which we numbered 16, is a very small chamber which we found quite empty. Close to it was a granite table of offerings (seen on the right of Pl. iv., Fig. 13), with the name of Mentuhetep II., which had been seen many years ago by Mariette. The southern tomb (No. 15; see Pl. iv., Figs. 10, 11)<sup>2</sup> is much larger. A sloping passage, partly subterranean, leads to a chamber containing a large sarcophagus of common alabaster (Fig. 12), with thick sides, and made of five pieces. The lid had disappeared, and we could not find any traces of painted or sculptured inscriptions on the sides. We cannot definitely say as yet who was buried in this tomb.

When we had finished the clearing of the hypostyle hall, the rock having been reached on all sides, we were certain that we had the whole temple of Mentuhetep II. before us. The work of excavating it was

<sup>1</sup> *Deir el-Bahari*, IV., pl. 89, 91.

<sup>2</sup> See *Deir el-Bahari*; *XIth Dyn.* I., pp. 12, 51; *Arch. Report*, 1903-4, p. 7.

completed, and the whole construction could be planned. This was done by M. Edmond Fatio, an architect from Geneva, under the supervision of Mr. Somers Clarke. Plans and restorations will appear in the second part of *The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir el-Bahari*; a portion of the plan, showing the discoveries of 1907, appears here as Pl. i. The mound of rubbish on the northern side of the ramp was carried away by Mr. Currelly and Mr. Dalison after my departure in March. The south side of the unfinished XVIIIth Dynasty ramp (*Arch. Rep.* 1903-4, p. 1; Pl. iii., Fig. 7) was found to be without a facing wall. Remains of two walls joining it at right angles are uncovered.

This last campaign, which was interesting chiefly in regard to architecture, has not given us so many portable objects as some of the former ones. However we obtained more sculpture, and names of kings which are either new or little known. At the entrance of the passage were found fragments of a small shrine, on one of the sides of which stands the following inscription:—

The name of Senbmaui had previously been found at by Mr. Frazer.<sup>1</sup> The prenomen Suahenra is Karnak list, and was assigned by Lieblein XIIIth or XIVth Dynasty. This inscrip-



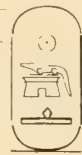
The name of Gebelên in the to the tion from

Deir el-Bahari has been assigned to Cairo, with most of those mentioned below. A fragment completed a cartouche which had been found by us,<sup>2</sup> and reads thus:—

king seems to belong to The same also must be name unknown in that must be of the XIIIth . . . is a fragment of



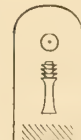
Sekhâenra Mentuhetep. This the same group as the other. said of— Ra-Sebekhetep, a precise form, and who Dynasty. —Ra-dad the first cartouche



of Dudumes.<sup>3</sup> —is no doubt Sekhem-uaz-Sebekem s a f.



Lastly, a stone lintel (?) has the



name of khâu-râ,

Sebekhetep I. in this form—



showing the connection between the XIIth and the XIIIth Dynasties.

When Mr. Currelly had finished the clearing of the mound near the ramp, when all the inscribed fragments which were not destined for the European and American museums had been stored in two or three tombs, and when the sarcophagus of Henhenit, hoisted out of her tomb last year by Mr. Hall,<sup>4</sup> had been despatched to New York, the site was handed over

<sup>1</sup> *P.S.B.A.* xv., p. 499.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. I, pl. xii., I.J.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. I, p. 3.

<sup>4</sup> *Arch. Rep.* 1905-6, p. 7.



to the Service des Antiquités, and the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir el-Bahari was finally closed. I had begun it on the 7th of February 1893. Pl. ii., Figs. 1 and 2, show the two temples as they now stand at the conclusion of the work.

In the conduct of the excavations of the last season I was assisted by Messrs. Currelly and Dalison, and had also the voluntary help of Mr. J. T. Dennis. Mr. Hall came to Deir el-Bahari for three weeks at the end of the season in order to assist me and to study the results of the completion of the work. Madame Naville worked throughout the season at the task of piecing together the scattered fragments of the shrines of the princesses, which have now been distributed among the national and metropolitan museums of Cairo, London, and New York. The work of Mr. Somers Clarke and M. Fatio on the plans has already been mentioned. Mr. Ayrton gave us some valuable help in photography. The views illustrating this report were taken by him, by Mr. Hall, and by Mr. Dalison.

EDOUARD NAVILLE.

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## B.—ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

HAVING undertaken to complete the publication of the El Amarna tombs, I once more spent six weeks of April and May in this familiar spot, working almost entirely in the tombs of Tutu and Aÿ. As a large part of the now mutilated scenes have been published by Lepsius, I endeavoured to secure photographic records of what remained, and, with the expert help of Herr Schliephack of the Neue Photographische Gesellschaft, obtained several excellent pictures of the scenes in these ill-lighted tombs, as well as of the scattered rock-stelae and the inaccessible quarries of Het-nub. I hope that the long task of the Survey on this site, the value of which lay in exact attention to detail and style as well as in exhaustiveness, has now been brought to a satisfactory close.

I must add that since last year violence has been done to the fine tomb of Aÿ, the most exquisite relief and the invaluable Hymn to the Aten only escaping demolition by the caprice of the malefactor. This is the second injury to *locked* tombs in this group during my stay, and the absolute indifference of the Government and the helplessness of the Department in face of such recurring outrages makes one almost regret the entrance of commercial civilisation and thin philanthropy into Egypt. Meanwhile such occurrences call for greater efficiency and activity on the part of the Survey.

N. DE GARIS DAVIES.

## C.—GRAECO-ROMAN BRANCH.

## EXCAVATIONS AT OXYRHYNCHUS.

IN our sixth season at Behnesa, which began on December 3, 1906, we were accompanied by Mr. A. M. Blackman, who threw himself into the work with great energy and rendered most valuable service in assisting to superintend the excavations. Only a few mounds remained to be cleared, and with a hundred workmen we had no difficulty in finishing these by the beginning of March 1907. As was to be expected, those parts of the site which we had left to the last did not prove to be especially productive, and with regard to papyri of the Roman period the results of last season do not bear comparison with those of former years. One very good find of classical fragments however occurred, and there was no lack of Byzantine documents.

After a few days devoted to a low mound which yielded some moderately good 3rd-4th century documents, we proceeded to excavate the small remaining portion of the extensive mound in which we had found in February 1906 the débris of a library consisting largely of lyric poetry (cf. *Arch. Rep.* 1905-6, p. 12). Here our efforts were rewarded by the discovery of several hundred literary fragments of various sizes, chiefly poetical, belonging to the same group. The bulk and value of this is substantially increased by the new additions; but the task of sorting and combining the enormous number of pieces which compose it is rendered more formidable than ever, and some time must necessarily elapse before we are in a position to publish any of the more important texts. Apart from this find of literary fragments very few papyri of interest were unearthed in that mound.

The greater part of the season was occupied in clearing two large mounds, about 25 feet in height, situated in the northern part of the site, both of which had been avoided in previous years owing to the great depth of the Byzantine accumulations. In one of these the Roman layers, 10-20 feet below the surface, yielded a fair number of 2nd-4th century papyri, together with a good-sized fragment of a philosophical work written in the first century B.C. The other mound proved to be Byzantine in most parts down to the damp level. Several large finds of 5th-6th century documents were made, chiefly about 6-8 feet from the surface; but as a whole the papyri from this mound tended to be in poor condition, and theological and other literary fragments (Greek, Latin and Coptic) were scarce. In one place the Roman strata came up to the surface, but the papyri obtained from them were very fragmentary.



From a small but rather deep mound, to the west of these two and on the edge of the desert, we obtained some 3rd-5th century documents with occasional literary fragments; but these too were in bad condition. Underneath a corner of this mound was a brick vaulted tomb, probably dating from about the second century, in which we found a number of small glass vases of the usual types. A small isolated mound (Kom el ahmar) at the north-east end of the site near the Bahr Yusuf, partly dug by *sebakhîn*, produced some 3rd-5th century documents; and in finishing the clearance of a low mound in the centre of the site, most of which had been excavated in previous seasons, we discovered a few 6th century Coptic vellum fragments.

The excavations at Oxyrhynchus have now covered all the area which, in our opinion, is worth exploration. The mounds containing 1st-4th century papyri, either up to the surface or underneath later accumulations, have all been turned over, and even in the purely Byzantine mounds we have only neglected those portions which had every appearance of being unprofitable or contained numerous mediaeval graves. The extensive excavations of the *sebakhîn* show that the mounds near the village itself, which we have not tried, were formed in the Arabic period between about the seventh and fourteenth centuries, when Behnesa was still an important town. Hence when we resume the work of excavation we look forward to breaking fresh ground, probably with a view to the discovery of early Ptolemaic papyri in mummy cartonnage. Unfortunately the financial resources of the Graeco-Roman Branch are so nearly exhausted that it is not practicable for us to excavate in Egypt during next winter. But we hope that sufficient support will be forthcoming to render another expedition possible in the winter of 1908-9.

The papyri, which fill 81 boxes, have, as usual, been sent to Oxford for publication, and will be divided with the Cairo Museum subsequently. Of the other objects found, which belong for the most part to the fifth or sixth century, few possess much interest. About 25 ostraca were discovered, of which we append the text of ten. (1) 3rd cent. λόγος αλακ( ) ἀγορασθέντων ὑπὸ Ἀπίωνος καὶ Θωνίου τάριχα (l. τὰρίχων) ἐπτακισχίλιων, τούτων ἡ τιμὴ ὡς τῶν ἑκατὸν (δραχμαὶ) νς, γενήματος ὀψαριδίων τριακόσια (l. -ίων) πεντήκοντα ὡς τῶν ἑκατὸν πένται (l. -τε), ἐπράθη γερόδιον ἐν πόρῳ τυφλῷ ὀψαρίδια πεντακόσια ἐκ δραχμῶν κυδοήκοντα (l. ὀγδ-). "Account . . . of 7000 pickled fish bought by Apion and Thonius, of these the price was at the rate of 56 drachmae per 100; from the produce of 350 cakes at 5 dr. per 100, of these 500 were sold to a weaver in a closed passage for 80 drachmae." (2) 5th cent.

παρασχο[ύ] εἰς τὴν ὑπερεσία (l. ὑπηρεσίαν) τῆς γεουχικῆς κεία  
 (l. οἰκίας) καὶ τοῦ ελεουγου (l. ἐλαιουργοῦ) γίνοντε (l. -ται) ψομία  
 (l. ψωμ.) εἰκοσι καὶ καιλούρια δύο μόνας, ἰδια ἀπλᾶ θ/. μόνας. (3) 5th cent.  
 Παῦν(ι) β, Παμοῦν ὑδρωφόρου. (l. ὑδροφόρος) ἐγέμησεν εἰς τὸν ὀρθὸν  
 ποταμὸν νηρου . . . (4) 5th or 6th cent. κώμης Ὠφέως δι(ὰ) Μηνᾶς  
 (l. -ᾶ) πρ(εσβυτέρου) τ[ῆ]ς μακαρ(ίας) Μαρί(ας) πλοῦ(ον) Φανεκλάμ[μ]ων  
 Ἐπεὶ δ α φορ(έτρου) σάκ(κοι) μη (ἀρτάβαι) 9ε μ(όνας). Φοιβάμ(μων).  
 'Delivered at the village of Ophis by Menas, presbyter of St. Mary, to  
 the boat of Phaneclammon on Epeiph 4 for the first freight 48 sacks  
 containing 95 artabae only. (Signed) Phoebammon.' (5) 6th cent.  
 ἐπ(ο)κ(ίου) Ξενάρχου πλοῦ(ον) Ἰωάν[ου] ἀπὸ Ἀπόλλων[ος] Παχὼν θ ιε  
 ἰνδ(ικτίονος) α φορ(έτρου) θαλ( ) ιε (ἀρτάβαι) λ μ(όνας). δι(ὰ) Ἐλ. ας  
 γρ(αμματέως). 'Delivered at the farmstead of Xenarchus to the boat  
 of John from Apollinopolis on Pachon 9 of the 15th indiction for the  
 1st freight and the 15th . . . 30 artabae only. Written by El . . ., scribe.'  
 (6) 6th cent. λόγος Πετρεψανγέρωι, ἐγὼ Σερήνος ἀποστόσαρ( ) οἶνου  
 ῥύσεως κνίδ(ια) σν, γί(νονται) διακοσίας (l. -ια) πε(ν)τή(κο)ντα.  
 ἐγράφ(η) μ(ηνὸς) ἐπαγομένων β ἰνδ(ικτίονος) β. 'Account of Petre-  
 psangeroi I, Serenus, . . . (have received) 250 jars of wine of the vintage,  
 total two hundred and fifty. Written on the 2nd intercalary day of the  
 2nd indiction.' (7) 5th cent. Ἀβρααμίου Μουσέως, παρασχοῦ Εὐήχης  
 ἐργ(άτη) τῆς ἀγιᾶς καθολ(ικῆς) ἐκκλησίας ἀργυρ[ίου] (δηναρίων) μ(υριάδας)  
 υπ. 'To Abraham, son of Moses. Provide for Eueches, workman at the  
 holy catholic church, 480,000 drachmae.' Similar nominally enormous sums  
 frequently occur in papyri of the 4th-5th century, when the coinage was  
 much depreciated; cf. no. 10. (8) 6th cent. μ(ηνὸς) Θῶθ ια ἰνδ(ικτίονος)  
 β α φορ(έτρου) κάμηλ(οι) ὁκτὼ εἰς οἶνου ξ(έστας) ρξ μ(όνας). 'On the  
 11th of the month of Thoth of the 2nd indiction for the first freight  
 8 camels carrying 160 sextarii of wine only.' (9) 6th cent. αἰγυθύτη  
 (l. αἰγοθ.) Πελαγίου κεφ(αλαιώτη?) ἐργατῶν ια δι(ὰ) Φοιβάμμων(ος)  
 λογογράφ(ου) Παῦνι κγ γ ἰνδ(ικτίονος). (10) ὑπὲρ γενοικείου (= γυναικείου)  
 (δηναρίων) μ(υριάδες) ξ, τοῖς Κούρσονος ἄριστα γ τρεῖς, Ἀθανασίου νόμια  
 ξβ, τοῖς Ζαμοσίου ἄριστα β. Among inscribed fragments of amphorae  
 were several beginning with the common Christian symbol χμγ (cf. *Arch.*  
*Rep.* 1902-3, p. 7), e.g. (1) χμγ, χ+μ (i.e. a chrism between χ and μ)  
 θεοῦ χάρις) Μαρίας, (2) χμγ θεοῦ χάρις καίρδος (l. κέρδ.) υπδ . . . ,  
 (3) χμγ βεν( ) Μαρκ( ) ξ(έσται) κδ, (4) χμγ θεοῦ χάρις καίρδος φπγ . . . ,  
 (5) χμγ ὁθ (= ἀμήν) υπδ βριζ, (6) χμγ υπδ ηρ( ) κλυκελεου (l. γλυκελαίου)  
 γλυκελεου ξ(έσται) 9δ ἡμισυ. In one instance the letters were  
 reversed, γμχ. υπδ also occurred by itself, and it appears that besides



99 and 643 the numbers 484, 583 and 2117 had a mystic significance. 484 is possibly to be explained as the sum of the letters composing the word *θεοῦ*: the addition of *ἀμήν* (99) to this would produce 583. Other inscribed fragments mention the *χωρ(ία) Λοίτος*, *Σκάφης*, *Παθ( )*, *Κωλῶπις*, *Καλουρ( )*, *Εἰρ( )*, *Μελάνθου*, *Ἀσκουβ.*[ , *Θάκιω*, *Τβώ*, and the *ἐποίκια Νετνήου* and *Κωλώτου*. A wooden tablet (3rd or 4th cent.) with the words *λευκὸν μακρόσημον δερματίκιον* (l. *δελμ-*) ('a white robe with a long border'), and two wooden stamps inscribed respectively *Φοιβά(μμων)* and *Θεόδοτος* deserve mention. Of the miscellaneous antiquities the most interesting are some specimens of fused mosaic glass (2nd or 3rd cent., rosettes and floral patterns), and Byzantine carvings on bone (the best, a figure of a warrior, at Cairo), a toy rattle and wooden horseman (both at Cairo), and the glass vases mentioned above.

The usual billon or copper coins, terracottas, beads, amulets, bronze and iron pins, rings, hooks, knives and other instruments, papyrus sandals, pens, dice, baskets, woollen socks, combs, &c., were similar to those found in previous years.

The printing of Part V. of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* is nearly finished, and the volume will be issued shortly. It contains the fragment of a new gospel (cf. *Arch. Rep.* 1905-6, p. 9) and the long texts of the paeans of Pindar, a new historical work (the author of which we are now disposed to identify with Theopompus rather than with Cratippus), Plato's *Symposium*, and Isocrates' *Panegyricus*. Part VI. has for some time been in active preparation. The most important new classical text in it will be the fragments of the *Hypsipyle* of Euripides announced last year. This identification has since been confirmed by two coincidences with already extant fragments. The papyrus is unfortunately much damaged, but some two hundred lines (partly lyric) are complete, coming mainly from the central portion and from the conclusion of the play, the general treatment of which is made fairly clear. Other literary papyri of considerable length are a commentary upon the first forty-five chapters of Thucydides, Book ii., and portions of a MS. of Plato's *Phaedrus*. Besides these we propose to include the fragments of Sophocles, Euripides, Apollonius Rhodius, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Sallust, Acts of Peter and Acts of John, and various biblical fragments mentioned in *op. cit.* p. 16, for which there was no room in Part V. We hope to issue Part VI. in the summer or autumn of 1908.

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.

ARTHUR S. HUNT.

## II.—PROGRESS OF EGYPTOLOGY.

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### A.—ARCHAEOLOGY, HIEROGLYPHIC STUDIES, ETC.

THE discovery in Mr. Theodore DAVIS' excavations at the Tombs of the Kings of a coffin and furniture naming King Akhenaton is one of the most notable events in Egyptology in the past year. It was at first assumed that the mummy was that of Queen Taia, as the Canopic vases represented that queen, and the coffin was dedicated to her by her son Akhenaton. But Dr. Elliot SMITH has found that the bones are those of a young man not more than 26 years old, and Mr. WEIGALL, who knows the facts of the discovery, is convinced that they are those of Akhenaton himself. If so, since Akhenaton reached the seventeenth year of his reign, he cannot have been more than ten years old when he began to reign. In his fourth year he already had one daughter: the Aton heresy was then in full vigour, El Amarna was being built, and Thebes was probably abandoned by the Court. That such religious and political changes originated with and were carried out by a boy of thirteen or fourteen is hardly conceivable. If Akhenaton was really so young, some stronger will must have ruled the country in his name and moulded his thought.

Nubia is evidently destined to play a larger part in Egyptology than was assigned to it a few years ago. Exploration is now active there: an early form of the Nubian language, untainted by Arabic, has been discovered in Christian documents by SCHÄFER and SCHMIDT, and the key to the Meroitic inscriptions of the Roman age cannot be withheld from us much longer, for it is almost certain that they were written in Nubian, which was evidently the language spoken as far south as the Sudan in classical times. As Prof. SCHÄFER points out, if these can be deciphered philologists will for the first time have at command for historical study a



language of a type associated with negro peoples, in documents covering some two thousand years. The extent of Africa's contribution to the Egyptian language, character, and culture will be an interesting subject of inquiry, for which research in Nubia may be expected to furnish material of the highest importance.

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Lord CROMER's Report to Parliament on Egypt and the Sudan (*Egypt* no. 1, 1907) mentions, amongst other items relating to Archaeology, the theft of twenty small statues from the Cairo Museum. A subsequent *Despatch respecting the water supply of Egypt* (*Egypt* no. 2, 1907), contains in Sir William GARSTIN's report the admirable suggestions of Captain LYONS, which have now been adopted by the Egyptian Government, for an archaeological survey of the district above the First Cataract that will be inundated by the raising of the Aswan dam.

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The condition of Philae in the winter of 1905 is the subject of a report by M. MASPERO, embodying reports by Mr. WEIGALL and the native inspector of Edfu. The salt incrustations have greatly diminished and seem likely to disappear, but the sculptured surfaces are injured by boats and by the action of the water. Measures are being taken to prevent the friction and shock of the boats, and it is hoped that when the salt has gone the action of the water will lose its effect. *Ann.* vii. 71.

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The following note is kindly contributed by Captain H. G. LYONS, under date 29 Aug., 1907:—

"The Egyptian Government having decided to raise the Aswan dam by seven metres, thus raising the water-level of the reservoir when full to the 113-metre contour, a sum of £50,000 to £60,000 has been allotted for the systematic examination of the antiquities within the reach which will be submerged.

"M. MASPERO, Director-General of the Department of Antiquities, will carry out the necessary examination, study, and consolidation of the temples within this area, while the other half of the sum has been allotted to the Survey Department in order that an archaeological survey may be carried out under the direction of Captain LYONS.

"Since the existing structure allows of the reservoir water-level being raised to the 107·5-metre contour, the twenty kilometres which will be submerged by this preliminary increase are to be examined at once.

"The Egyptian Government have obtained the services of Dr. REISNER, of Harvard University, to take charge of the archæological work in the field. For the coming season, Mr. FIRTH and Mr. BLACKMAN will work with him as assistants, while Mr. SCOTT, of the Topographical Survey, will be in charge of the topographical work.

"It is proposed to examine the ancient sites, settlements, and cemeteries which occur in the valley below the 113-metre contour, or which are within a metre or two above it. Careful measurements and photographs will be taken in order that as complete a record of the work as possible may be prepared for publication.

"The topographical work will be based on a triangulation and the cadastral survey maps made in 1903, and the area then surveyed will be extended so as to include the whole valley.

"Such human remains as may be found will be examined by Dr. G. Elliot SMITH, F.R.S., of the School of Medicine, Cairo.

"The preliminary examination of the coming season's work is being made next week by Dr. REISNER and Mr. SCOTT, and it is anticipated that work will be commenced at the end of the month.

"Co-operation of Archaeological Institutions in this work will be gladly accepted by the Egyptian Government; but it does not appear probable that much will be found in the way of antiquities or objects of special interest, though results will probably be fruitful in the acquisition of knowledge.

"A particular point in the scheme of work is to examine as carefully as possible the whole area which will be affected by the increase of the water-level of the reservoir, leaving all parts above this level which are secure from damage for the present to be dealt with later, either by the Egyptian Government or by such Archaeological Institutions as may desire to work there."

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A gruesome story is reported from Thebes. In November 1905 an inhabited tomb at Dra abu'l Negga was being secretly explored for antiquities by its occupier when he was suffocated by foul air in a deep passage. His wife and son and two other persons who went to search for him shared the same fate. The efforts to reach the bodies being unavailing, the entrance to the passage was walled up, by order of the sanitary authority (to the chagrin perhaps of the archæologist), and another family has installed itself in the tomb. WEIGALL, *Ann* vii. 11.



BARAIZE reports various accidents to the temple of Deir el-Bahari in 1906, due to stones and rubbish falling from the cliffs, and details the measures taken to repair the damage and to prevent its repetition in the future. *Ann.* vii. 50. SETHE corrects a statement which he made in a recent article, that the fragments of an historical inscription at Deir el-Bahari had been hidden in the masonry of a restored wall. The statement rested on a misunderstanding: the fragments are stored in an uninscribed chamber, which has been walled up to secure them against plunderers, no doubt by the care of our Society. *A.Z.* xliii. 98.

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The official German agency for archaeology in Egypt (represented by Herr BORCHARDT) has been detached from the General Consulate and has been placed immediately under the Foreign Office, with the title of Imperial German Institute for Egyptian Archaeology. *O.L.Z.* x. 157.

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Exploration has been carried on for the German Orient-Gesellschaft, etc., at (1) Elephantine by RUBENSOHN, who has had the good fortune to discover a magnificent series of Aramaic papyri from the Jewish archives there. The most important is a petition to the Governor of Judaea for the restoration of their temple at Elephantine, which had been seized by the Egyptian priests at the time of a revolt from the Persian rule. They affirm that their forefathers had been settled in Elephantine under the native kings, and had been confirmed in their possessions by Cambyzes. Greek papyri of the age of Soter and demotic papyri also rewarded RUBENSOHN's enterprise. (2) BORCHARDT has made a preliminary examination of El Amarna, the site chosen for next year's excavations; and MÖLLER has copied all the inscriptions of the Hatnub quarry, including many new ones from the VIth to the XIIth Dynasty. (3) BORCHARDT and MÖLLER have excavated at the pyramid-temple of Sahure at Abusir, discovering sculptures similar to those of the temple of Neuserre.

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A popular work on Egypt, K. OPPEL's *Das Alte Wunderland der Pyramiden*, illustrating the geography, history, and civilisation of ancient Egypt, has reached a fifth edition, and is commended for combining an attractive style with precision while utilising the latest results of scientific research. *O.L.Z.* x. 35.

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A journal for archaeology, which should interest Egyptologists, has been founded by Herr von LICHTENBERG. This new venture, entitled

*Memnon*, is to be devoted to the history of the art and civilisation of the ancient East, the Aegean, Asia Minor, Western Asia as far as Iran and India, and Egypt, and more especially to comparative studies in these subjects. The classical age in the Aegean, and the triumph of Christianity and Islam in the East, form the bounds of its scope in point of time. The first number has appeared, containing contributions by STRZYGOWSKI, HOMMEL and other well-known authorities.

The scheme is being prepared for holding the Second International Congress of Archaeology at Cairo in April 1909. As at the First Congress at Athens in 1904, the subjects to be treated are restricted to those of the various departments of classical archaeology, but the connection of Greek archaeology with Egypt from the earliest time to the Byzantine period makes it certain that there will be plenty of local colour in the papers to be read.

Dr. DEDEKIND, the custodian of the Imperial Egyptian collection at Vienna, has written a brief account of the origin and growth of the collection, *Geschichte der kaiserlichen Sammlung Altaegyptische Objekte in Wien*.

#### EXCAVATIONS AND EXPLORATIONS.

##### (a) *Work in 1906-7, including Repairs, etc.*

Mr. WEIGALL sends the following report of his work in Nubia and Upper Egypt:—

“At the end of September 1906 I went up to Lower Nubia, and made a detailed inspection of the country as far south as the Sudan frontier. My report (folio, with about a hundred plates of illustrations) will be out before this is published. The main historical results are: (i.) the identification of most of the places mentioned in such inscriptions as those in the tombs of Una and Herkhuf; (ii.) the locating of the tribes who buried their dead in the ‘Pan-graves’ which have been the subject of so much speculation in the past; (iii.) the discovery of several historical inscriptions relating to wars and expeditions in Lower Nubia, from the VIth Dynasty onwards; (iv.) the finding of the cartouches of Kings Kames and Aahmes of the XVII–XVIIIth Dynasties near Abu Simbel, showing that the Kings of the end of the XVIIth Dynasty were by no means the petty princes of Thebes they were thought to have been; (v.) the locating



of two or three previously unknown ruins, a fortress and temple at Anaybeh being the most important of these ; and (vi.) the finding of the cartouches of four unknown kings of the Middle Kingdom. As the Egyptian Government was discussing the desirability of raising the level of the Barrage at Aswan and thereby flooding the country up to R.L. 113 (i.e. not far short of Korosko), my report dealt largely with the question of the damage which the water might cause to the monuments. When it was decided that the Barrage should be raised, a large sum of money was voted for the work of excavating, copying, and repairing the antiquities ; and perhaps I may be permitted to say here that the interests of the Department of Antiquities are being, and will be, most sympathetically and generously considered by the other Departments concerned in the raising of the Barrage.

“An Egyptian inspector, Mahmud Effendi Rushdy, has now been appointed for the district from Aswan to the Sudan frontier. He has been my secretary for some years ; and I am able to say that much may be expected of him. I hope soon to organise a camel-patrol for this district, which will continuously pass from place to place with great rapidity. The district from Aswan to Luxor is still in the charge of our much-respected inspector, Mahmud Effendi Muhammed, who, I am sorry to say, will soon retire. For the Luxor and Gurneh districts a new inspector, Gabriel Effendi Elias, has been appointed, who, I hope, will be successful in his difficult work. From Luxor to the northern frontier of my district at El Amrah, Youssef Effendi Ahmed is still in charge. The ghaffirs, or watchmen, in these districts have been slightly increased in number ; and I think I may say that they are now a very satisfactory body of men. There have been practically no robberies this year. Some fine prehistoric objects were on sale at some of the dealers’ ; but I cannot trace where they came from, and it is probable that the cemetery is not in my district. I heard of and checked a small illegal excavation at Quft and another near Nag Hamadi ; and a few persons were fined or sent to prison in various parts of my district for meddling with ancient burials. But no serious or deliberate robbery has occurred.

“The work of this year may be mentioned in the order of locality from south to north. At Aswan I spent some time in re-numbering the hundreds of rock inscriptions, which were in some danger of being quarried away by mistake. Several watchmen have now been placed on the spot, and I do not think that there need be any fear of the overlooking of these now clearly marked inscriptions by the quarrymen. At Gebel Silsileh quarries have been opened for the purpose of obtaining sandstone

for the new Barrage at Esneh. These quarries are under our most careful supervision, and I hope no damage has been or will be done to any of the important ancient quarries there. The two main quarries have been closed with iron doors, and visitors must show their admission-tickets before entering them. The work of repairing the temple of Edfu is now finished, though there is some more clearing to be done. A temple of Rameses II. has been discovered, which seems to have stood on the site of the existing temple; and an interesting inscription of Rameses III. was found there, stating that in his 15th year he ordered the temple to be cleaned up and purified. At El Kab another tomb has been fitted with an iron door and lock. At Esneh preparations are being made for the clearing of the temple there, and the difficult business of the expropriation of the landowners is proceeding. At Gurneh a new road for the tourists is being built from the canal opposite Luxor to the ancient necropolis. At Medinet Habu a subterranean passage, decorated with processional reliefs of the time of Rameses III., has been discovered, leading down to the temple well. You will have heard all about the newly-discovered tomb of Queen Thiy in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, and of the fact that the much-broken bones proved to be those of a young man—almost certainly Akhnaton, although the funeral furniture is Thiy's. Mr. Davis permitted me to publish an illustrated account of the find in the *Century Magazine* for September 1907; and another article regarding the identity of the bones, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for October 1907, may be of interest to you. The tomb of Septah is now open to the public, and I have temporarily patched it up. A great deal of work has been done on the tombs of Shekh abd el Gurneh, about fifty of which are now fitted with iron doors and are open to the public. The native residents at Luxor have contributed generously to the work, many of them paying all the expenses of the clearing and safeguarding of certain tombs. I have placed chairs and tables in the gallery of an empty tomb, so that visitors may have their lunch there in the shade; and pathways and easy stairways have been made in all directions over the hillside, leading to all the tombs. I have re-numbered the tombs on a systematic basis, and a list will soon be published. The work will be continued, and I hope that it will not be long before all the known tombs are accessible. A small excavation was conducted here by Lord Carnarvon in March 1907; but his labours were fruitless. The clearing of the Ramesseum continues, and ought to be finished during the coming winter. At Denderah the removal of the mediaeval mounds around the temple is proceeding, and some new buildings have been exposed.



"In March 1907 I made an expedition from Keneh to the 'Imperial Porphyry' quarries at Gebel Dukhan, near the Red Sea; and also to the granite quarries of Mons Claudianus. Both are places of surpassing interest, the former being situated amidst the most superb mountain scenery. I hope shortly to publish my photographs and account of this almost unknown region. During the summer I have been making an extensive tour through my district, camping in the various temples and tombs; and I have used the opportunity for writing up a Guide to the antiquities of Upper Egypt. The first part ought to be out this winter, and I trust that it may be found to be of some use. The summer was wonderfully cool, and one could often ride throughout the day without any particular discomfort. In October I am going to the Red Sea, viâ Hammamat, and I hope to make a few other desert trips in November, including one to the so-called Redesiye temple."

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M. LEGRAIN kindly furnishes a report of his twelfth season at Karnak:—

"Les infiltrations ayant été très hautes pendant la crue de 1906, je dus repartir à Karnak à la fin de septembre afin d'être prêt à tout évènement. Ces précautions furent inutiles et je pus être envoyé par M. Maspero au Gebel Silsileh où je terminai la copie de toutes les inscriptions qui s'y trouvent. Parmi celles-ci je citerai un grand nombre de textes démotiques importants presque tous inédits. J'ai actuellement terminé le relevé complet des monuments depuis Kom-Ombo jusqu'au Gebel Silsileh et du Gebel Silsileh jusqu'à Edfou (rive gauche). Ce relevé composera le 4<sup>e</sup> volume du *Catalogue des monuments et inscriptions de l'Égypte antique*. J'ajouterai que le 3<sup>e</sup> volume de cette publication, *Kom-Ombo*, vient d'être achevé et paraîtra incessamment: le monde savant aura donc bientôt, à sa disposition, la seule publication qui ait été encore terminée d'un temple ptolémaïque avec tous ses plans, bas-reliefs et inscriptions.

"A Karnak, comme les onze années précédentes, les travaux de consolidation du grand temple ont pris le meilleur de notre temps et de nos ressources.

"*Travaux de Consolidation.*—Dans la Salle Hypostyle, les colonnes 44, 52, 53, 54 ont été reconstruites jusqu'à sept mètres de hauteur. Elles seront achevées au cours de la treizième campagne qui commencera dès les premiers jours d'octobre. Cette besogne accomplie, il ne restera plus qu'à relier les colonnes entre elles par de fausses architraves pour en assurer la

stabilité : mais, dès aujourd'hui, nous pouvons dire que le plus difficile de la tâche est terminé. Il faudra encore environ deux ans de travail pour que la partie nord de la Salle Hypostyle de Karnak soit entièrement consolidée.

“En même temps que ces travaux avançaient à souhait, nous commençons, sur les ordres de M. Maspero, la réédification de l'aile nord du second pylône. On sait que ce pylône est entièrement écroulé. Partant de cette observation que tous les blocs ont une face décorée de textes ou de bas reliefs la réédification de cet immense mur n'est pas impossible si, auparavant, on détermine exactement l'emplacement primitif de chaque bloc. Nous arrivons à ce résultat au moyen de réductions au 10<sup>e</sup> de chaque bloc dégagé de l'écroulement et emménagé provisoirement au nord du temple et du portique des Bubastites.

“Le modèle réduit au 10<sup>e</sup> est en bois massif : le bas relief photographié au 10<sup>e</sup> est ensuite appliqué sur cette réduction.

“Nous avons dégagé cette année 80 blocs : leur groupement nous permet déjà de voir que jusqu'à présent nous ne nous trouvons en présence que de bas-reliefs religieux et de constater que les cartouches de Ramsès II sont gravés en surcharge de ceux de Ramsès I<sup>er</sup>.

“Cette grosse entreprise selon le plan de M. Maspero nous conduira peu à peu à la consolidation de la grande porte de la Salle Hypostyle et amènera, dans quelques années, l'enlèvement de l'échafaudage provisoire établi en 1900.

“En attendant il est permis d'espérer que ce travail, de longue haleine et plein de difficultés de tous les genres, amènera, devant la face du pylône, sous le chaos des blocs écroulés, la découverte de statues et autres monuments importants.

“Nous avons déjà recueilli quelques fragments d'un colosse en granit noir. Ceci n'est encore qu'un indice et rien de plus.


“Le mur de la reine Hatshopsouïtou, dont, l'an passé, je signalais la découverte, a été reconstruit dans la salle au nord du sanctuaire de granit. Le linteau de la porte de cette salle, tout fendillé, ne tenait que par un miracle d'équilibre. Il a été relevé ; les montants ont été consolidés et la porte est, aujourd'hui, entièrement rétablie. Cette salle sera bientôt couverte afin de défendre les beaux bas reliefs d'Hatshopsouïtou contre les intempéries et les rayons solaires.

“*Recherches et Fouilles.*—Voici plus de 20 ans de cela, M. Maspero ramena au Musée de Boulaq un pyramidion d'obélisque qu'il avait découvert au fond du temple d'Amon, près du temple de Ramsès II et de la grand'porte du mur d'enceinte. Il était intéressant de connaître



l'emplacement primitif de cet obélisque qui, à notre idée, devait, accompagné d'un second obélisque, précéder un temple de la XVIII<sup>e</sup> dynastie ou peut-être antérieur qui, démoli plus tard, aurait été recouvert par celui de Ramsès II.

"Le déblaiement n'amena que la découverte d'un grand naos de calcaire dur adossé à la muraille, au fond duquel étaient assis Thoutmosis III à droite et peut-être Hatshopsouïtou à gauche. La partie supérieure de ce beau monument est brisée.

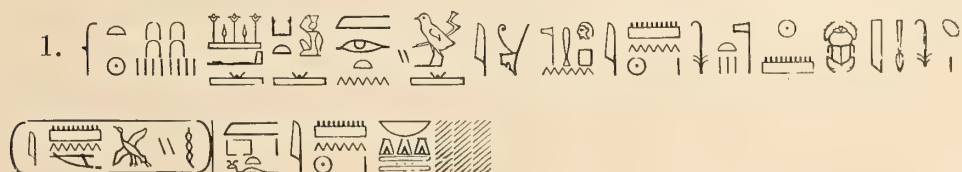
"Deux chambres en grès sont accolées aux flancs du naos. Enfin, au nord et au sud de cet ensemble de constructions, nous avons retrouvé d'énormes blocs de granit couverts de grands bas reliefs, et, sur la face est, d'une triade en haut relief de grandes proportions. Le rapprochement de ces blocs nous porte à penser que le pyramidion du Musée ne provient pas d'un obélisque mais de deux monuments de ce genre  placés au nord et au sud des chambres de Thoutmosis III.

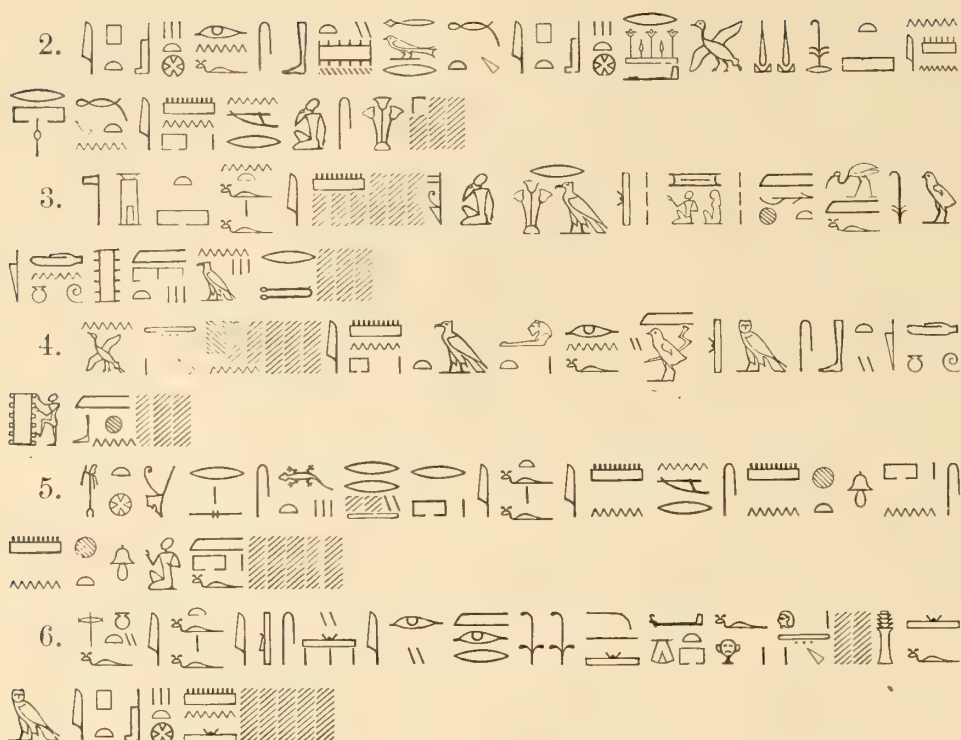
"Mariette ne dit rien de ces constructions, Lepsius en donne un plan côté mais n'en parle point dans ses *Lettres*. Nestor l'Hôte (*Lettres*, p. 203) signale le groupe colossal ainsi que les piliers osiriaques qui ont été aussi dégagés et restaurés. Domitien nous avait précédés jadis dans cette besogne.

"La chambre au sud du naos nous a fourni quelques antiquités, entre autres une remarquable statue de Thoutmès III assis. Le visage, absolument intact, est d'une grande beauté. Une collection de poids de pierre a été trouvée sous le dallage.

"Le déblaiement a été ensuite poussé vers l'est et a amené le dégagement complet du temple de Ramsès II. Ce travail utile ne nous a fourni aucun objet antique intéressant.

"Par contre le déblaiement de la colonnade qui précède le temple, colonnade portant les cartouches de Tahraqa, a amené la découverte de grands débris et des têtes de deux grands et beaux sphinx de granit rose qui paraissent dater de Thoutmès III, puis de nombreux cynocéphales en pierre, mais le monument le plus important est celui d'une stèle de grès que j'ai retrouvée en place. Je crois devoir donner ici le texte de cette stèle à cause de son importance historique.

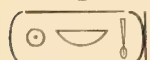


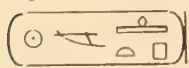
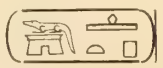


“Il est fort regrettable que des lacunes se présentent dans ce texte sur lequel nous aurons à revenir dans un travail spécial. Je ne fais que de le signaler aujourd’hui.<sup>1</sup>

“Plus au sud, dans la même colonnade, nous avons trouvé deux épitaphes grecques.

“Le déblaiement, poussé ensuite vers le nord, a amené le dégagement d’un petit temple reconstruit sous les Ptolémées où nous voyons le roi

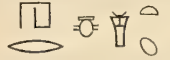
()<sup>2</sup> formant triade avec Horus et Set, comme adjoints.


“Nous avons fouillé une fois de plus dans la cachette de Karnak : nous n’y avons trouvé que dix statues, parmi lesquelles je citerai une de () () (Merhetepre-Sebekhotp). Nous n’avons pas poussé plus loin les recherches, qui devenaient de plus en plus difficiles. Par crainte d’affaissements du sol, nous avons remblayé l’énorme trou pour n’y reprendre les travaux que plus tard, avec un matériel et des fonds spéciaux. Toutefois, nous pouvons déjà dire que le meilleur de la cachette

<sup>1</sup> Dated in the 48th and last year of King Menkheperre, of the XXIst Dynasty, the text records the commencement of a new building enterprise at Karnak, making a great wall on the north of the temple.

<sup>2</sup> Nebheptre, the great king of the XIth Dynasty.



a été découvert et qu'il doit y rester maintenant bien peu de choses. Nous avons pu nous substituer à un fouilleur clandestin, dans les décombres de la ville antique au nord du temple. Cet individu avait trouvé le tombeau d'une certaine  (Heriubasti), dont, après lui, nous avons recueilli les statuettes funéraires et un vase canope. Ce tombeau était composé de deux chambres bâties en briques; c'est le premier monument de ce genre que nous avons trouvé à Karnak.

"Un fragment de stèle de calcaire, trouvé dans des remblais, près du Lac Sacré, nous a fourni le nom d'Horus  de Senousrit IV, que nous ne connaissions pas encore. Actuellement, les eaux d'infiltration à Karnak sont plus basses que les huit années précédentes et rien ne paraît menacer la stabilité du grand temple d'Amon. Espérons qu'aucun événement fâcheux ne vienne infirmer ces bons augures." 2 septembre 1907.

M. LEFEBVRE writes:—

"J'ai peu de renseignements à vous fournir sur mon travail personnel pendant l'année. Depuis la fouille d'Abydos, qui a mis au jour la chapelle de Ramsès II, je n'ai pas fait de sérieuses recherches. Nous avons donné quelques coups de pioche à Kôm Ichkaou, sans grand succès. A Kôm Ahmar, près de Minieh, nous avons trouvé un cimetière romain, malheureusement fort endommagé par les eaux de pluie. Une seule momie, dont le sarcophage en pierre était intact, était digne de remarque, car son plastron était fait de papyrus.

"Tout mon temps libre, je l'ai réservé à Ménandre, dont la publication presse, et qui paraîtra à la fin d'août.

"De nombreux savants étrangers ont travaillé dans mon district; vous devez savoir les résultats des fouilles de Garstang à Abydos, de Hogarth à Assiout, de Petrie à Rifeh, de Grenfell et Hunt à Behnesah. En outre, M. Smolenski, Autrichien, a fait quelques fouilles dans un cimetière romain à Gafadoon, non loin de Feshn; je crois qu'il y a trouvé, outre des sarcophages en bois, des momies avec plastrons à papyrus. À Antinoë, M. Gayet a poursuivi ses fouilles habituelles.

"C'est tout. J'espère vous donner de meilleures nouvelles l'an prochain et vous annoncer de précieuses découvertes."

Mr. D. G. HOGARTH "explored the western half of the cemetery of Assiut for the British Museum, mainly with an eye to Middle Empire tombs. In the course of three months' work over twenty untouched

burials were found, of which four are to be referred to Dyn. VI. and the rest to Dyn. XI.-XIII. In the former class occurred a cylinder of Pepi I. and a coffin inscribed with the name of a priest of the House of Pepi. Good funerary models accompanied the burials, showing little difference from types in vogue under Dyn. XII. In fact, the cumulative evidence that a very brief interval of time separated Dynasties VI. and XI. was strong. The Middle Empire graves proved small, and in no way remarkable. Some had been re-used under the New Empire, but the mass of the New Empire graves of Assiut must lie to the east, which is in the concession of Prof. Schiaparelli. A new inscribed tomb-door of Dyn. X. was cleared and copied by M. Lacau. A large consignment of coffins, models, etc., was brought to London after the division at Cairo."

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M. CHASSINAT writes:—






"J'aurais voulu pouvoir envoyer cette année un rapport important pour votre *Archaeological Report*; malheureusement, nos travaux ont été un peu ralenties cette année par suite du transfert de l'Institut dans son nouvel immeuble. Notre activité s'est portée uniquement sur le relevé du Temple de Dendérah; nous n'avons pas fait de fouilles. J'espère, l'an prochain, être en mesure de vous donner un compte rendu plus intéressant."

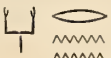

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Mr. QUIBELL reports as follows:—

"The excavations at Sakkara during the winter of 1906-7 were carried on at three points: (a) at the south end of the large mastaba mentioned in the last *Report*, (b) east of the pyramid of Teta, and (c) at the monastery at the end of the Bedreshein embankment.

"(a) At the first point a deep crater-like hole was sunk to the Old Empire floor levels, 12 metres below the present desert surface, in the hope of finding an entrance to the mastaba. This hope was not fulfilled: it seems that this mastaba, though so large and so handsomely built, had no internal chapel, and if there was an external one the Middle Kingdom tomb shafts would have destroyed it. The chief results in this part of the work came from two untouched tombs of the period so much in evidence here, that between the Old and Middle Kingdoms.

"Nothing of the chapels remained except a fragment of a stela, but the shafts had not been attacked by man. One tomb contained the bodies of  and of his son (?)    . The massive outer coffins had been attacked by white ants, but the inner ones, of a superior wood

evidently disliked by these insects, and well known by the Egyptians to be so disliked, were almost intact. The bodies lay in the narrow coffins on their left sides, the head covered with a mask of cartonnage and resting on a pillow. Over and around the bodies were placed great lengths of linen cloth and over these and in front of the deceased were laid his staffs and bow. The bow had been intentionally broken. A similar tomb and a richer one was that of  and his wife , which contained an extraordinary variety of the wooden boats and models known already from the cemeteries of Meir and El-Bersheh.

"The boats were of two kinds, one, the heavier, painted yellow, with a cabin with awning painted to imitate leather, in which the proprietor, more carefully made and of better wood than his sailors, sat with his box by his side; this boat was sailed or rowed; the other, a light papyrus boat with flower-shaped prow and stern, was painted green, carried a very light shelter under which the owner usually stood, and was paddled, not rowed, when not under sail.

"There were granaries, one with a door that would open, with little men carrying up baskets to empty them through the holes in the roof while two scribes keep count of their loads; potters' workshops showing a pot being moulded on the wheel; sawyers with little bronze saws, kitchens in which beer was made and oxen slain, even two vineyards, rather rude models, these painted blue and showing that the vines were carried on trellises supported on pillars of brick.

"The two most pleasing and novel of the models were, however, the procession of girls and boys, and Karenen's evening entertainment. The women and boys, 10 of each, are fixed on a board  $1\frac{1}{2}$  metres long, and march in two files, bearing on their heads the necessities for the funeral feast,—meat, drink, a bowl of fuel, and a fan to blow the fire, a mat, and a head-rest.

"The other scene shows a group of seven little figures fixed on an oblong board, 38 cent. on its longer side. Karenen, made of the good dark wood, sits in his palanquin, which was clearly used as an arm-chair at home; to the left of him is a harpist, to the right another, the latter a woman.

"Before him are three dancing girls, squatting on the ground, singing and clapping their hands: one of them wears her hair in the knob-ended queue affected by these gymnasts; a fourth girl, the favourite, sits on a stool just before Karenen's knees.

"His views as to the nature of a pleasant evening could not be more clear, and it is regrettable that the corresponding piece on his wife's coffin,



having fallen over and been more attacked by the white ants, is but a poor thing. The lady sits in her palanquin; sundry girls must have stood before her, but what they were doing is not obvious.

"The coffins were covered with inscriptions, largely of pyramid texts, and these will be examined by M. LACAU.

"Another point of interest in these burials is that the bodies were certainly mummified; there has been till now a great lack of securely-dated mummies before the New Empire.

"(b) The clearing of the site of the pyramid temple, a long and expensive task, was continued. A few scraps of sculpture reproducing the motives found by Borchardt in the Userenre temple, were all that the first building gave us, but in the S.E. we came on a new pyramid, though a very small one, it is true, *circa* 16 metres square. This was cleared except for a part of the S. side, and the chamber was entered. It had been entered at least once before, for it contained nothing but a lot of Old Kingdom potsherds and one Roman lamp: the first robbers had broken through the massive roofing slabs; then they, or a second band, had removed the long plugs from the entrance passage.

"There were no texts in chamber or passage, and the only hint as to the name of the owner was given by the fact that twice, on a little plaque of gilt wood and on a tablet that seemed to come from a foundation deposit, the name of Neferkara occurred.

"The pavement of the court of this pyramid was nearly intact, and sunk in it were four basins, three of quartzite, one of alabaster.

"The pyramid had, before the New Empire, been quarried till but four to five courses of stone remained. In the XXth Dynasty it had become forgotten, and a chapel or chapels were built over it, and several large stone-lined shafts were sunk through the rubbish filling the court, breaking through the pavement and opening below into chambers in which numerous gaily-painted anthropoid coffins were laid. These had again, of course, been robbed, but one interesting find was made, that of a loom.

"(c) An accident decided our digging at the third site. It is the spot at the end of the Bedreshein road which is called 'Roman village' on the maps, but was recognised by Maspero in the early eighties as being the Monastery of S. Jeremiah. It has been, for many years past, given as a prey to the *sebakhin*, and many inscriptions sold in the Museum and others still remaining there come from this site. No paintings, however, have been reported.

"But one day our guard announced that some *sebakhin*, clearing sand

in a chamber, had come upon a picture. I went there, gave the sebakhin another patch and put my own men on. The room was a small chapel of crude brick, four metres square, once covered by a dome; on one wall, the north, on a white ground was a row of saints, painted in a mechanical and debased style; in the E. wall was a niche in which was a much more interesting painting of the Virgin and Child with an archangel on either hand. A little wooden shelf for a lamp, above which the wall is still blackened with smoke, is still in place to the S. of the altar.

"Another chapel contained a greater variety of painting, the N. and S. walls being covered with geometric decoration: three more chambers may have been either chapels or cells; each had its little altar in the thickness of the east wall.

"The site is by no means exhausted. I hope to begin work again there within the coming month; there are some chambers that have not yet been touched by the sebakhin, but the results of last season were pleasing. Four of the pictures have been copied, and nearly everything possible has been photographed. This was very necessary; the walls will not last many years. The resemblance of the patterns to those at Bauit was striking, though, of course, the mass of material is nothing compared with that from the southern monastery.

"A Kufic papyrus, dated by Prof. Moritz to 750 A.D. or earlier, together with the evidence from graffiti and pottery, causes me to think the date of the building to be VIth or VIIth century."

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Prof. PETRIE kindly sends the following report of the work of "The British School of Archaeology":—

"The work of the past season was carried on by Mr. Edwin WARD of the Edinburgh Museum, Mr. Ernest MACKAY, Mr. Arthur RHOADES, Mr. Ivo GREGG, and during the first few weeks Mr. and Mrs. FIRTH, under the management of the director, Prof. Flinders PETRIE. Three Egyptian and two Coptic sites were worked.

"At Gizeh the tomb of the Ist Dynasty found a few years ago was fully examined. It was shown to have been a chamber inside a great mastaba, of the same external pattern as the tomb of Neit-hotep, queen of Mena, at Nagada. And around it were discovered fifty-two graves, half of which contained objects. The funeral furniture exactly corresponded with that of the same age at Abydos, the reign of Zet. This shows that the civilization was completely unified throughout the country as early as the Ist Dynasty, and that neither in stone work, flint work nor pottery was there

any local superiority. The objects not yet known were ivory gazelle-head wands, gold needles, and rectangular slate palettes with two grinding pans like those on the carved slate palettes. A blue glazed pottery bracelet of hawks shows the cheaper copying of the same types as the gold and turquoise bracelet of Zer.

"The IIInd Dynasty was also found represented by a rock tomb containing sealings of king Neteren. It had later been cut up and covered by a mastaba of the XXVIth Dynasty; and the funeral stone bowls were found broken and scattered in the filling of the later mastaba.

"The IIIrd Dynasty is probably represented by the mastaba found and opened a few years ago by Mr. COVINGTON and Mr. QUIBELL. In that was found a magnificent polished flint slab, of unknown use, a bundle of copper tool models, and a set of quartz and limestone balls for a game. It is a new view of Gizeh to see that it did not become occupied first by the Pyramid kings, but that it had a continuous history as a cemetery from the beginning of the Ist Dynasty.

"The XXVIth Dynasty was represented by a large tomb chapel of the chief commissary Thary; a building fifty feet long inside, covered with sculptures. About half of it remains, and has now been earthed over again by the Department after the more important parts were copied and photographed. A cemetery of the Psametik to Ptolemaic period yielded about 1,400 skulls, now at University College, London, for study. And a painted Roman crypt was found in the plain. Such was the result of five weeks at Gizeh.

"At Rifeh the rock tombs of the Middle Kingdom have long been known, and the inscriptions were copied and published long ago by Mr. Griffith, with those of the neighbouring tombs of Asyut. In front of one of these rock tombs was found an untouched burial of the sons of a prince, Nekht-ankh and Khnumu-nekht. The box coffins and body coffins were of fine work, and one pair in perfect condition. With them were two excellent boat models, rigged for sailing up and rowing down the Nile, three wooden statuettes of the deceased, and two figures of servants. The workmanship was the best known of that age, and the condition perfect. This was the finest tomb group that has reached England, and is all now in the Manchester Museum. Other coffins of the Xth to XIIth Dynasty were also found.

"In the plain below the cliff many hundreds of graves were discovered, hidden beneath gravel washed from the hills. Upon these graves had been placed pottery trays of offerings, which were gradually developed into elaborate models of houses in later centuries. So far as can be traced the custom began about the VIIIth or IXth Dynasty, flourished in the XIth,



and died out in the XIIth Dynasty. The series of about one hundred and fifty models or portions thus obtained show the beliefs, extending even to provisions for a soul-donkey to serve the soul-man. And a great variety of detail in the construction of the houses of the peasantry can be studied, all of which in the actual buildings has entirely perished. A granite seated figure and one of the finest known of ivory wands and of daggers were found in these graves.

"A cemetery of the age of the Hyksos, with remains of the barbaric invaders from the west and south, like those of the pan-graves at Diospolis, was also found. And there were three cemeteries of the XVIIIth-XIXth Dynasties, which have provided a very large series of pottery, the most complete set of the pre-Hatshepsut period yet known.

"At Balyzeh, south of Rifeh, a Coptic deir was largely cleared out, belonging to the 8th century. Several stone inscriptions were found, and a harvest of leaves of MSS. These comprise parts of most of the New Testament, some very fairly written; apocryphal and liturgical works; a piece of *Acta* relating to Antonius and Athanasius, and pieces relating to other saints; and a most interesting document is a complete marriage contract of a priest, in which his mother and elder brother unite, the marriage gift was under 10s., and the fine for repudiation about 70s. in gold, worth perhaps £5 and £30 in present values.

"Further south at Zaraby a cemetery of the VIth Dynasty has yielded the pottery and ornaments of that time, giving a large set of types; and beyond that some work was begun at a great Coptic settlement of Deir Ganadleh, which promises to yield much in the future.

"The main work to which we must look for great historical results will be the coming excavation of Memphis, which is to be started next year. The temple sites are equal to those of Karnak, and a longer and more important range of history has there to be uncovered, from Menes down to the last Roman governor of Egypt.

"The usual exhibition of the antiquities was held at University College in July. The publication of the results appeared in a single volume then, of 40 plates, *Gizeh and Rifeh*; and the double volume with about 100 plates will appear in October."

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Mr. EDGAR reports as follows:—

"Outside of Alexandria and Mariout (which are not in my district) there have been no regular excavations; but several rather interesting finds have been made. The most important of these was a large treasure of gold and silver vases and jewellery found at Tell Basta towards the end of

autumn, in a part of the Kom which is being removed by the Railways Administration. It lay not far from the temple and at about the same level. The date is given by two gold bracelets bearing the cartouche of Rameses II. and a gold cup with the name of Queen Tausert. The things which were first found were stolen by the workmen, and we managed to recover only part of them; later on a second lot of similar objects was found close by and was excavated by our own men. The best pieces of the treasure are to be published in the next facsimile of the *Musée Égyptien*.

"At a place called Barnugi, not far from Damanhour, we excavated two good tombs with remains of paintings and inscriptions on the walls. Their date has not been exactly determined, but it seems to be between the VIth and XIIth Dynasties. Just about the same time a few tombs were found at Tell Rob (Mendes) quite close to the foundations of the temple, which, though plundered, bore evidence of belonging to the VIth Dynasty. I mention these finds because it is so seldom that such early remains are met with in the Delta.

"Tombs, said to be of the XVIIIth Dynasty, have lately been found right *beneath* the great fortification walls at Tonkh el Qarmus.

"During the winter I tested one or two spots at Sa el-Hagar (Sais), but did not come upon anything promising."

#### *b. Memoirs and Reports.*

Report by MASPERO on official work in Egypt, *C.R.* 1906, 495; and by SOMERS CLARKE on various finds, *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xii. 91 (including SCHIAPARELLI's find of an intact interment of the XVIIIth Dynasty at Deir el-Medineh early in 1906), 123 (including Prof. SAYCE's work).

NUBIA. BREASTED describes his work on *The Temples of Lower Nubia* in 1905-6 (see the last *Arch. Rep.*, p. 26) in a preliminary report, illustrated with photographs. (*American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Oct. 1906.)

WADY HALFA. Description of the temple of the XVIIIth Dynasty, with plan, inscriptions, etc. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 39.

ELEPHANTINE. Report by CLERMONT GANNEAU of his excavations, resulting in the discovery of two fine statues of Tethmosis III., ram mummies with inscribed cases, ostraca in the various languages of Egypt, including over 100 Aramaic. The work was financed by the French Academy, by Baron Ed. de ROTHSCHILD, and by the Coptic consular agent of France at Aswan. *C.R.* 1907, 201.

EDFU, etc. Report by BARSANTI on various repairs, illustrated by photographs: at Edfu they were directed in part to making permanent CARTER'S

temporary repairs after the fall of columns in 1901, and to removing the pressure of sand against the outer wall. The naos of Nekhtarheb, which ancient treasure-seekers had removed to a corner of the sanctuary in order to search beneath it, was put back in its proper position. Other repairs were done at KUM OMBO, and at EL KAB under the supervision of Mr. Somers Clarke. *Ann.* vii. 97.

THEBES, *West Bank*. The excavation of the funerary temple of Tethmosis III. at Gurna, named Henket-ankh, with copies of the inscriptions discovered: the work was done by the Department of Antiquities at the expense of H.H. DJEMIL PASHA TOUSSOUN. WEIGALL, *Ann.* vii. 121, with notes by LEGRAIN from various texts referring to the temple, *ib.* 183.

The first part of the memoir on *The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir el-Bahari*, by NAVILLE, HALL and AYRTON, describes the very remarkable temple of Neb-hept-Re Menthotp, with its pyramid and colonnades, and the XVIIIth Dynasty shrine of Hathor, and tombs of the XIth Dynasty and later graves with their contents, found in the course of the excavation of the temple.

Report by QUIBELL covering the four months in the winter of 1904-5, during which he was chief inspector in Upper Egypt, marked by the great discovery of the tomb of Iua and Thua, the parents of Queen Taia, in Mr. Theod. DAVIS' excavations. *Ann.* vii. 8.

*The Tomb of Iouiya and Tuiyou* is one of those sumptuous volumes in which the chief results of Mr. Theod. DAVIS' excavations are published. Mr. DAVIS himself describes the finding of the tomb; M. MASPERO discusses the personages, showing that there is no proof that the parents of Queen Taia were Syrian; and Prof. NEWBERRY describes the objects found, which are illustrated by photographs and by Mr. Howard Carter's coloured drawings. The funerary furniture was rich and particularly complete: the most striking of all the objects found being a complete chariot; there were also chairs, beds, coffers, etc., carved, inlaid and gilt.

Announcement of the discovery of the tomb of Queen Thyi (Taia) in Mr. Th. DAVIS' excavations early in 1907, in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, and brief description by AYRTON. *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 85; *cf. O.L.Z.* x. 156.

EL AMARNA. BORCHARDT reports this to be a very promising site, and it will be the principal centre of activity next year for the German Oriental Society in Egypt. There are settlements of the time of Akhenaton at the north and south ends of the area on the east bank, as well as the great city and palace in the centre and the Hawata palace near the south end. He considers that two-thirds of the ruins remain to



be excavated, and hopes for some reward in antiquities for museums, besides a rich harvest of architectural discovery. *Mitt. d. Deutschen Orient-Ges.*, no. 34.

MARAGHA. TEWFIK BOULOS, the inspector of Abydos, describes some vases, etc., of the XVIIIth Dynasty, found with a coffin on the east bank opposite this station. *Ann.* vii. 1.

*Man*, 1907, no. 71. PETRIE gives some remarkable examples of "soul houses" and a camel of the New Kingdom from Rifeh (probably from Xth–XIIth Dynasty), and a note of finds at Gizeh.

ABUSIR EL MELEQ. Six weeks were spent by MÖLLER and BOERGER last autumn in excavating the remainder of the prehistoric necropolis. In the scanty area that was suitable and easily worked by the ancient tools, graves were found used and re-used. *Mitt. d. Deutschen Orient-Ges.*, no. 34.

ABUSIR. BORCHARDT has published a large illustrated memoir on the excavation of the Pyramid of King Neuserre, *Das Grabdenkmal des Königs Neuserre*, upon which several preliminary reports had previously appeared in the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache* and elsewhere. The coloured frontispiece gives a bird's-eye view of the pyramid field of Abusir, as it would have appeared at the end of the Vth Dynasty during the inundation. The picture is very instructive, showing the monumental gateways at the water's edge, with long covered causeways stretching from them to the pyramid temples. The sides of the passage to the Pyramid of Neuserre were sculptured with scenes of the king as a lion triumphing over his foes; but unhappily only the lower parts of a few of these splendidly-executed scenes remain, at the lower end. Different types of foreigners are repeated in them, but there is no sign that negroes were represented. The scanty remains of sculpture and inscription from the temple and throughout are carefully reproduced, as well as much architectural and constructional detail. A small subsidiary pyramid of a queen and several mastabas are described, with the finds made in them. The work is full of close observation and good suggestion. We note incidentally that on p. 13 the author's view of 1897, that the Great Sphinx dates from the XIIth Dynasty, is withdrawn; he now agrees that it may well be due to Chephren. His previous work on the Sun-temple, *Re-Heiligthum des Königs Ne-woser-Re*, Band I., is reviewed by FOUCART, *Journal des Savants*, July 1906, p. 360.

In January the excavations were resumed by BORCHARDT, MÖLLER, HÖLSCHER, and ZUCKER. The pyramid-temple of Neferarkara was finally laid bare, showing that most of it was constructed hastily of

crude brick and wood, and that it had been much interfered with by subsequent builders of the same dynasty. Several papyri and thousands of jar sealings of this time promise historical results of importance. But the most remarkable find was of wooden false jars which had been inlaid with glazed ware; a coloured plate shows one of these reconstructed. In trial diggings the sun-temple of Userkaf was identified and sealings of the IVth and Vth Dynasties found there; and the gateway to the temple of Sahure was thoroughly explored, yielding splendid sculptures. BORCHARDT, *Mitt. d. Deutschen Orient-Ges.*, no. 34.

BARSANTI describes the discovery and excavation of a vast pit in the desert at Zauyet el-Aryan, which proved to have been a royal tomb of the early period, entered by a sloping descent at right angles. Limestone blocks in it bear graffiti giving the name Nefer-ka. M. MASPERO, in a preliminary note, identifies this king with Neferkere of the IInd Dynasty on the Sakkara tablet, or of the IIIrd Dynasty in the Abydos list, and dwells on the stupendous effect of the monument and the fine workmanship. The pit had a flooring of granite and limestone of great thickness and remarkable construction, and within this was a hollow covered by a lid of polished granite, which again was protected by a layer of clay and a number of blocks of limestone. The lid was found undisturbed, but the hollow beneath it was empty. *Ann.* vii. 257. The remainder of the report is to appear in a subsequent number.

SAQQARA. MURRAY'S *Saqqara Mastabas I.*, with LOAT'S *Gurob*, reviewed by FOUCART, *Rev. Arch.* viii. 185.

SUEZ ROAD. W. G. KEMP describes some ancient remains at Station No. 3. *Ann.* vii. 13.

LOWER EGYPT, BEHÊRA PROVINCE. Roman burials found at Terenuthis (Abu Billu). EDGAR, *Ann.* vii. 143.

Subterranean water conduit discovered at Kom en Nakhla. AHMED NAGUIB, *Ann.* vii. 95.

GHARBÎA PROVINCE. AHMED BEY KAMAL describes the ruins of the temple of Sebennytus, and quotes descriptions from Greek and Arab authors. *Ann.* vii. 87.

SHERKÎA PROVINCE. Roman sarcophagus, not inscribed, found in a tomb at Tell es-Sabakha. MOHAMMED EFFENDI CHABAN, *Ann.* vii. 17.

EDGAR describes his excavations at Tukh el-Qarmûs, resulting in a further find of Ptolemaic treasure. *Ann.* vii. 205 (see below, p. 52).

Note of a find of gold and silver vases and ornaments of the end of the XIXth Dynasty at Bubastis. *Rev. Arch.* ix. 174.

## PUBLICATIONS OF TEXTS.

*Hieroglyphic.**(a) From Sites in Egypt:—*

THEBES, *Karnak*. Great stela of Tutankhamon found in 1905, recording his restoration of the cult of the Egyptian divinities. LEGRAIN, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 162.

ABYDOS. Chapel, etc., of Rameses II. in front of his temple. LEFEBVRE, *Ann.* vii. 213.

EL AMARNA. Tomb of Penthu in the northern group; general descriptions of the southern group; the tomb of Mahu (with exceptionally interesting scenes), and four other tombs. The short hymn to Aton is given from a collation of texts. DAVIES, *El Amarna* IV. The third volume reviewed by FOUCART, *Rev. de l'hist. des religions*, 1906.

LOWER EGYPT. Inscriptions from monuments of Nekhtnebf at Baqlieh, of the XIXth and XXIIInd Dynasties at Tell Mokdam, and of Psammetichus II. at Mahallet el Kobra, and a statue of the XXVIth Dynasty from Tell Far'un (Nebêsheh). AHMED BEY KAMAL, *Ann.* vii. 232.

*(b) From Museums:—*

CAIRO. The second fascicule of vol. II., completing the Catalogue of *Sarcophages antérieurs au Nouvel Empire*, by LACAU, the first having been issued in 1905; it contains indices of proper names, of titles, of names of objects depicted and of religious texts (Book of the Dead, Pyramid Texts, and others), rendering the publication of the highest value.

Text on a repaired statue of Menthotp III. from the viith pylon of Karnak, restored by Sebkhotp III., after having been dedicated by Senusert II. or III. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* vii. 33. Two stelae of endowment from Thebes, one giving the remarkable date of the 8th year of Tandamane, the other of the time of the XXVIth Dynasty, *ib.* 226; text on statues of a first prophet of Ammon named Harmakhis, of Khmeneraus and Estafenis, contemporaries of the end of the Ethiopian period, *ib.* 188; table of offerings dedicated by Nitocris, daughter of Mehtenwoskhi, *ib.* 53; two genealogies from statues, one giving the name Hor where the other gives Pemu, *ib.* 50; headless sphinx of late date with inscription attributing it to Menkh-p-re (*sic*) Tethmosis, *ib.* 35.

Ptolemaic memorial stela of a cow of Isis, perhaps from Atfih, in Middle Egypt. SPIEGELBERG, *A.Z.* xliii. 129.

VERONA. Two fragments of inscription from statues. WRESZINSKI, *A.Z.* xliii. 163.



BREMEN inscriptions. MAX MÜLLER, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 142.

NUREMBURG, Lofftz Collection, *id. ib.*

VIENNA. Collection of the more interesting inscriptions with explanatory notes, indices of names and titles and five photographic plates. WRESZINSKI, *Aegyptische Inschriften aus dem KK. Hofmuseum zu Wien*, reviewed by W. MAX MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* x. 330.

The statue of Nemart, a volume of large photographs. DEDEKIND, *Photographische Reproduktionen der Inschriften der Namarut-Statue*.

ST. PETERSBURG. Transcription of the Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor, the text revised with photographs and edited. ERMAN, *A.Z.* xliii. 1.

COPENHAGEN. The stela of Nebnefer. MADSEN, *Sphinx*, xi. 98.

BRUSSELS. Full publication of sculptures of offerings in the funerary chamber of a late mastaba from Memphis, acquired in 1905. CAPART, *Chambre Funéraire de la sixième dynastie*.

LONDON, *British Museum*. Corrections to the published text of the stela of Nebuau. CAPART, *A.Z.* xliii. 162.

Inscriptions in the Petrie Collection. WEIGALL, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 216.

(c) *General* :—

The inscribed tablets of ivory and wood found in the royal tombs of Negada and Abydos, explained as records of royal gifts to religious foundations on the occasion of festivals. LEGGE, *P.S.B.A.* xxviii. 252, xxix. 18, 70, 101, 150, 243.

Five more parts of the lithographed *Urkunden der 18. Dynastie*, by SETHE, in the series of STEINDORFF'S *Urkunden des Aegyptischen Alterthums*, completing three volumes in 12 parts. The new parts comprise the historical and biographical texts of the reign of Tethmosis III. and reach the reign of Amenhotp II. Apart from the convenient form of the publication as a whole, and the general excellence of the editing, the copies of the Theban tomb and temple inscriptions, having been revised and completed on the spot, are particularly valuable. The *Urkunden des Alten Reichs* I., II., are reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx* xi. 50, 65.

Without guaranteeing its authenticity MASPERO publishes an exceptionally important inscription of a scarab of Shabako, of which a rubbing was sent to him from Syria, referring to the chastisement of the Bedawin by that king. *Ann.* vii. 142.

The Carnegie Institution has published an interesting volume by W. MAX MÜLLER, entitled *Egyptological Researches, results of a journey in 1904*. It contains a large collection of material, both scenes and inscrip-

tions, relating to foreigners in Egypt, and expeditions into foreign countries, such as the great Karnak inscription of Menephtah, and the biography of Amenemheb, and lists of captive cities carefully revised, or in some instances published for the first time. There is also a fresh copy of the Karnak decree of King Haremheb (of which the author gave a very remarkable version and restoration nearly twenty years ago), and some representations of surgical operations. Several of the items in the collection are noted separately in this *Report* under their proper headings.

Five chapters of religious texts from the coffins of the Middle Kingdom. LACAU, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 143.

### *Hieratic.*

GARDINER publishes two small papyri in the Berlin Museum from Kahun or Gurob, relating apparently to the hire of slaves, and re-edits two in the Petrie collection which relate to the same transactions and persons. *A.Z.* xliii. 27.

### *Demotic.*

SPIEGELBERG (*Ann.* vii. 250) publishes a few demotic inscriptions from the Cairo Museum as an Appendix to the *Catalogue*; the latter is reviewed by WILCKEN, *Archiv* iv. 245, *cf. ib.* 254, 262.

Demotic signature to a Greek papyrus. GRENFELL and HUNT, *Hibeh Papyri* i. 236.

Photographs of the demotic dockets on five hieroglyphic stelae. WRESZINSKI, *Aegypt. Inschr. a. d. KK. Hofmuseum zu Wien*, pl. ii.-v.

In the first memoir of the newly-founded scientific society in Strassburg, Prof. SPIEGELBERG has published a demotic marriage contract from Thebes dated in the 1st year of the little-known King Khebobesh. It is almost unique as a contract made by a woman with her husband and not *vice versa*. The scribe is the same as that of a contract of the 9th year of Alexander the Great. It is therefore now clear that Khebobesh reigned at Thebes as well as in Lower Egypt, and is to be placed much later than hitherto, though his exact position is uncertain. The original has been presented by its owner, Mr. LIBBEY, to the Museum of Art in Toledo (Ohio). A Strassburg marriage contract—of the later Ptolemaic form—and an ostrakon giving a dowry-list are published with it. *Der Papyrus Libbey, ein Aegyptischen Heiratsvertrag*. See with regard to Khebobesh MAX MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* x. 421; WIEDEMANN, *ib.* 439.

## HISTORY.

According to M. NAVILLE the people of the "prehistoric" cemeteries were native "African" hunters and fishers, untouched by Asia; the later "Egyptians," on the other hand, were improved by immigrations from Arabia through Nubia. The aborigines were the Anu of the monuments. Apparently the Arabian immigrants, who were not Semites but Hamites, brought little with them except ideas; the writing, the domestic animals and material civilisation of Egypt in general must have originated in Africa. *The Origin of Egyptian Civilisation*, in *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.* xxxvii. 1907.

WEILL, discussing the earliest dynastic kings, thinks it possible that Senti (Hesepti) is not a name; separates Perabsen from Sekhemab and reads the name of the latter as Perenmaat; upholds the early position of Nar-Mer; and suggests that Zer had another name, Ka, the two names, Zer-Ka, being parallel to those of Nar-Mer. He also discusses some primitive forms of the title "Horus of Gold" and various matters connected with the inscriptions of the earliest dynasties, and endeavours to establish a classification of the kings in four groups by means of their Horus-names, etc. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 26.

JÉQUIER suggests that Zeser-sa in the Abydos list may be a misreading of Sa-nekht. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 1.

In the first chapter of *The XIth Dynasty Temple at Deir el-Bahari*, M. NAVILLE discusses the new material available for the reconstruction of the XIth Dynasty, including an unpublished stela in the British Museum, on which three of the earlier kings are named: this evidence does not confirm the arrangements proposed by BREASTED and SETHE, by which the Antefs would appear as secondary kings by the side of the Menthotps. There even appear to be two Menthotps named Nebheptre.

LEGRAIN describes the monuments of Akhenaton from the cachette of Karnak, which he believes must have been preserved in the temple until the Ptolemaic period, in spite of their heretical connection. *Ann.* vii. 228.

LEGRAIN publishes the inscriptions on a statue of Osiris dedicated by Shepenupt I. and discusses the royal genealogy, *Ann.* vii. 43; also gives genealogies of a branch of the royal family of the XXIIInd Dynasty, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 174.

MASPERO discusses the dedication inscription on the chapel at Asfun in the name Menkheperre Psammetik, which name he believes to be the result of a false combination by late restorers. *Ann.* vii. 58.



Names, titles, and genealogies of several first prophets of Ammon, Osoruer and Espatu, one of them being contemporary with King Nekhtarheb of the XXXth Dynasty. LEGRAIN, *Ann.* vii. 38.

FOTHERINGHAM criticises J. L. MYRES' paper on the list of thalassocracies in Eusebius, *J.H.S.* xxvii. 75; MYRES replies, *ib.* 123.

Dr. H. SCHNEIDER, Teacher of Philosophy in the University of Leipzig, has published a volume entitled *Kultur und Denken der Alten Aegypter*, as the first in an extensive work on the history of the development of humanity. The author is not himself an Egyptologist, but has made excellent use of the publications of specialists, and has obtained the aid and guidance of certain of them; he particularly acknowledges his indebtedness to Prof. SCHÄFER. The History, Art, Literature, Science, and Religion of Ancient Egypt are all treated. He holds that Christianity owes its character as a religion for a wide humanity in great measure to the influence of native Egypt and Hellenistic Alexandria in the first centuries A.D.

The Indices, forming the 5th volume of BREASTED'S *Ancient Records of Egypt, Historical Documents*, have appeared, and make fully accessible the wealth of names and subjects occurring in this great collection. The new volume makes the series more than ever indispensable to the student of any branch of Egyptology. The first two volumes of the *Records* are reviewed by FOUCART, *Sphinx* x. 130, xi. 36.

#### CHRONOLOGY.

GARDINER has made a discovery the precise bearing of which on the history of the Egyptian calendar and on chronology remains to be ascertained, though its importance is indubitable. He finds that in hieroglyphic and hieratic documents from the XVIIIth Dynasty onwards, and probably as early as the XIIth Dynasty, in most cases the festivals from which the Egyptian months obtained their later appellations, Thoth, Paophi, etc. (or these festal names themselves), instead of being attached to their name-sake months as found in the Greek period, are attached to those next following them (*Mesore as the First Month of the Egyptian Year*, in *A.Z.* xliii. 136). We may hope that further search will determine the reason why and the date when the names were pushed back to form the normal calendar of late times. Until these points are ascertained it must be dangerous for chronologists to argue from the supposed invariability of the Egyptian calendar.

BISSING suggests that the Syria in the Sinuhe story (as restored by GARDINER) appears as a country in a state of civilisation so low as to be incredible if the short chronology of MEYER is correct. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 186.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

G. LAGIER has written an elaborate article on No-Amon for VIGOUROUX' *Dictionnaire de la Bible*, and another on Pelusium.

NEWBERRY publishes topographical notes recording native names of tombs, etc., on the West Bank of Thebes, taken from BONOMI'S papers in the Hay MSS. at the British Museum. *Ann.* vii. 78.

The second livraison has appeared of BARAIZE'S great survey of the Theban cemeteries (*Plan des nécropoles Thébaines*). The first was published in 1904.

JÉQUIER suggests that (Qa)rbana, Rabana, named in connection with the Libyan invasion in the time of Rameses III., is to be recognised in the Wady Raian south of the Faiyum. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 4.

SPIEGELBERG collects material for the history of the temple of Harkhentechthai at Athribis. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 53.

ERMAN shows that "the Roads of Horus" is a name for the nome of which Zaru was the capital, on the N.E. frontier. SETHE would distinguish from this a similar name occurring in texts of the XVIIIth Dynasty. *A.Z.* xliii. 72.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

EUROPE, CRETE, and CYPRUS. It has been ascertained that the deposit of Egyptian neolithic implements on the Île de Rio near Marseilles, referred to in the last *Report*, p. 39, is modern, a practical joke practised on an antiquary. *C.R.* 1907, p. 227.

SPIEGELBERG discusses words borrowed from Egyptian in older Greek, especially words belonging to linen and other industries, βυσσος, ὀθονιον, (σινδων not admitted), νιτρον: also οασις, εβενος, κωνωψ (?), ξιφος (?). *Zeits. f. vergl. Sprachforschung* xli. 127.

RUSCH in his doctoral dissertation *De Serapide et Iside in Græcia cultis* studies the cult of these two divinities in Greece, especially before the Roman conquest, relying especially on the evidence of inscriptions.

A chapter on the influence of Egyptian beliefs and Isis worship forms an important part of Prof. CUMONT'S deeply interesting survey of *Les Religions orientales dans le Paganisme romain*.

*The Discoveries in Crete*, by R. M. BURROWS, is a résumé of early Cretan and Aegean archaeology down to but not including the excavations of last season, with ample references to publications. A special appendix is devoted to explaining the Egyptian calendar, and the chapter on chronology is full of references to Egypt. Although the Berlin dating of the Middle Kingdom is not accepted, the author's view, apparently in agreement with Mr. Arthur Evans, is that two or three centuries more between the XIIth Dynasty and the XVIIIth would be sufficient to account for the development of the contemporary Minoan civilisation.

A. H. EVANS, discussing *Minoan weights and currency* in the *Corolla Numismatica*, dedicated to B. V. HEAD, finds that they fit the standard of the light Babylonian shekel of 130 grains which is also found in Egypt.

MAX MÜLLER publishes the scenes and inscriptions from the tomb of Senmut at Thebes, celebrated for the figures of Aegean ambassadors and their gifts. *Egyptological Researches*, p. 12, with coloured plates 3-7.

HÜSING suggests that Asi as the name of Cyprus in the inscription of Tethmosis III. is for Aiasia, i.e. Alasia, which occurs as Elisha in Gen. x. 4 among the sons of Javan. *O.L.Z.* x. 27. PRÁŠEK reviews LICHTENBERG's *Beiträge zur ältesten Geschichte von Kypros*, ib. ix. 501.

ASIA: HITTITES, etc. WINCKLER delivered a lecture last autumn on his explorations at Boghaz Keui, proving that it marks the site of Khatti, the chief capital of the Hittite kingdom. He had the wonderful fortune to find the original Hittite version (in Babylonian language) of the famous treaty between Ramesses II. and the Hittite king on a large cuneiform tablet discovered in the citadel. This gives the vocalised names of Ramesses and of Khattusil, king of the Hittites, and many other important names known in hieroglyphic from the Karnak text. The lecture is printed in *O.L.Z.* ix. 621, also separately *Die im Sommer 1906 in Kleinasien ausgeführten Ausgrabungen*.

MESOPOTAMIA, SYRIA, SEMITES. MAX MÜLLER's *Egyptological Researches* contains a very large quantity of material in inscriptions and scenes relating to Semitic foreigners, including lists of captured cities dating from Tethmosis III., Amenophis II., Seti I., Ramesses II. and III., and Sheshonk (Shishak). Two fragmentary scenes are attributed to the Old Kingdom.

MAX MÜLLER has also edited the list of Palestine cities which Tethmosis III. inscribed thrice on the pylons of Karnak. Groups of names geographically connected can be recognised, but, in his view, there was no attempt at arrangement. Earlier identifications are recorded so far as they have probability, and new ones are suggested. Modern names are scarcely counted as evidence for identification, the chief sources



utilised for this purpose being the Bible and the El Amarna tablets. *Die Palästinaliste Thutmosis III.*, in *Mitt. d. Vorderasiat. Gesells.* 1907.

A new edition of the El Amarna tablets, transliteration and translation, has been commenced by KNUDTZON, embodying the results of his collation of the originals. *Die El-Amarna Tafeln*, in *Vorderasiatische Bibliothek*.

MORET has written an article entitled *Diplomatie pharaonique*, founded on the letters of El Amarna. *Revue de Paris*, Sept. 1906.

GARDINER finds the goddess Ningal in a text of the New Kingdom. *A.Z.* xliii. 97.

JEREMIAS, in an illustrated pamphlet, *Die Panbabylonisten, Der alte Orient und die aegyptische Religion*, contends that the astronomy of the Semites is destined to furnish the true key to the early Egyptian religion, taking ERMAN'S *Religion* as his text.

One of Prof. SAYCE'S Rhind Lectures at Edinburgh (published in his very interesting volume *Archaeology of the Cuneiform Inscriptions*, ch. iv.) argues for the Babylonian origin of much in the early Egyptian civilisation. HÖMMEL (*Memnon* I., p. 80) points out some further coincidences, in regard to the sun-boat and the eight attendants of the sun.

Two graves at Gezer (one containing a scarab of Rameses IV.), attributed to Philistines. MACALISTER, *P.E.F.Q.S.* 1907, 197, discussed by J. L. MYRES, *ib.* 240.

LIEBLEIN argues in favour of the theory that the Hebrew Exodus took place in the reign of Amenhotp III., *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 214; note on the name Zaphnath-Paaneah, SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *ib.* 87.

The magnificent group of ten Aramaic papyri discovered in Egypt in 1903-1904 has been published under the title *Aramaic papyri discovered at Assuan*, edited by Prof. SAYCE and Mr. COWLEY. They far exceed in completeness and interest all the Aramaic papyri previously known. One of them was purchased by the Bodleian Library, and the rest by Mr. R. MOND and Lady WM. CECIL, who presented them to the Cairo Museum. Mr. MOND provided for the publication of the whole group, together with another papyrus and several ostraca in the Bodleian Library. Mr. COWLEY is responsible for the philological commentary and the indices, S. DE RICCI provides a full bibliography of Aramaic papyri and ostraca, and Prof. SPIEGELBERG an explanation of the Egyptian names occurring in the Aramaic. The papyri are contracts and business documents. The persons concerned bear principally Jewish names, and it appears that they had an altar to Jahu (Jehovah), by whom they took oaths as well as by the Egyptian deities. Prof. SAYCE considers them to have been a colony of traders and bankers. The work is reviewed by

DE VOGÜÉ, *C.R.* 1906, 499, by S. A. COOK, *P.E.F.Q.S.* 1907, 68, and by WILCKEN, who adopts and illustrates SMEND's view that the colony was military, forming part of the Persian garrison of Elephantine, *Archiv für Papyrusforschung* iv. 228. CL. GANNEAU's excavations of this year prove that the quarter of the Jews was upon the island itself, not on the mainland at Aswan, *C.R.* 1907, 202. [Beside the French discovery of ostraca noted above, Aramaic papyri of the highest importance, surpassing all previously known in interest, have been found this year in the German excavations of Rubensohn.]

Seal with Aramaic legend, purchased in Cairo. MAX MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* x. 151.

A necropolis of the Jews of Alexandria with Aramaic inscriptions of probably the 3rd century B.C. has been found on the N.E. of the ancient city near El Ibrahimia. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, *C.R.* 1907, 234.

AFRICA (ETHIOPIA, etc.). F. VON LUSCHAN, discussing the age of the Zimbabwe type of ruins, which he visited at the time of the British Association meeting in South Africa, quotes the ushabti of Tethmosis III. which was said to have been found somewhere on the Zambesi and was published by Karl Peters. The original having been sent to Berlin, VON LUSCHAN suspected its authenticity, and ascertained that Greek traders from Alexandria and elsewhere in Egypt bring Egyptian antiquities and pseudo-antiquities with them to South Africa. *Zeits. f. Ethnologie* xxxviii. 886. To settle the question finally Prof. SCHÄFER gives a careful study of the figure with drawings and photographs, and shows that it belongs to a well-known class of forgeries, *ib.* 896.

Dr. BUDGE, in the two large volumes of his useful work, *The Egyptian Sudan*, gives the history of the exploration of the country, an account of his own expeditions, descriptions of the pyramid group of Meroe and of other archaeological sites explored by him, a history of the Sudan from the earliest times to the present day, and a full bibliography. The abundant illustrations are mostly derived from other publications, but there are some new plans and many photographs of unpublished subjects, including two tables of offerings with Meroitic inscriptions in the British Museum.

SCHÄFER gives new readings of the names of several Ethiopian princesses of the early time, disengaging an element *pek* which occurs in two or three of them as well as in a man's name. *A.Z.* xliii. 48.

Prof. SCHÄFER's discovery that certain hitherto undeciphered Christian inscriptions found throughout the region of ancient Ethiopia from Soba to Ibrim are in the Nubian language, like the early parchment writings obtained

last year by Schmidt, confirms the view upheld by Heinrich BRUGSCH and himself that Nubian was the language of Ethiopia in classical times and even as early as Herodotus. SCHÄFER, who has already done so much for the study of the records of Ethiopia, hopes to find in Nubian the key to the pagan Meroitic cursive, the alphabet of which is still undeciphered. The Nubian dialects must formerly have covered a much wider area than they do at the present day, as is shown by river and place names in classical writers; they are now confined to the Nile valley between the First and the Fourth Cataracts, with an outlying patch amongst the negroes in the mountains of Kordofan. The energetic Ethiopians who conquered Egypt were probably neither the Barabra of the Nile valley nor the Nuba of the hills: perhaps their proper speech was another language entirely, like the "Hamitic" of the Bega; and indeed there seems little in the known names of their family and people that can as yet be connected with Nubian.




A text published by MAX MÜLLER (*Egyptological Researches*, p. 22) from Karnak makes it certain that Psammetichus II. (not I. as is there erroneously stated) warred in Ethiopia, thus confirming both a statement of Herodotus and the usual dating of the famous Greek inscription at Abu Simbel.



The same scholar figures a scene of pole-climbing in the presence of the God Min, of the age of Ramesses II., and sees in it a festival with gymnastic contests and prizes for Nubians and other barbarians to attract them for trading purposes and so explaining: Hdt. II. 91. *Egyptological Researches*, p. 34.

Graffito in unknown characters at Karnak, *id. ib.* p. 37.

#### PHILOLOGY AND PALAEOGRAPHY.

SPIEGELBERG is the author of a pamphlet describing the Egyptian language and writing, *Die Schrift und Sprache der alten Aegypten*, in the popular series *Der Alte Orient*.

MAX MÜLLER returns to the question of transcription and the Semitic equivalents of Egyptian alphabetic signs. For  he suggests t, for  the value ts (t<sub>s</sub>), for  s, properly dš. *O.L.Z.* x. 299, 358.

REICH studies  and . *W.Z.K.M.* xx. 386. HÖMMEL suggests that the latter represents a Semitic ġ, ġ. *O.L.Z.* x. 383.

MASPERO treats of the vocalisation of infinitives in *e* and *o*. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 95.



ERMAN reports on the progress of the *Wörterbuch der Aegyptischen Sprache*, the texts of the Graeco-Roman epoch having a special share of attention at the present time, *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1907, 61, and (*ib.* 400) contributes an interesting article inspired by the same theme. He draws attention to the peculiar conditions under which the Egyptian lexicographer has to work in the recovery of the dead language. Words for the existence of which in ordinary speech there is ample evidence, may occur but once or twice in the known texts; a word known in Coptic may suddenly be recognised in a single passage of the Pyramid Texts, 3,000 years earlier, without any intermediate appearance having been recorded; the passages in which a common word occurs may not be of a character to define its meaning clearly, and so forth. The instances cited are very remarkable. The projected *Wörterbuch*, far from being a final treasure-house of the language, can only be a contribution thereto; the work now being done is not even upon the walls of such a final structure, but is rather concerned with the foundations. That it will constitute an immense advance on previous results is indubitable. The section □, which has been written out as a sample of the final form, shows 39 words beginning with *hb*, *hp*, *hm*, as against 18 in BRUGSCH's great Dictionary. Other topics are the peculiar vocabulary, largely artificial, of the Ptolemaic and Roman temple-inscriptions, the new light thrown on the values of signs, methods of spelling, and abbreviated writing; it is pointed out that the mode of writing involves a good deal of ambiguity as to pronunciation in special cases.

The stela of the Wazir User, No. 10 of Uriage, translated by SJÖBERG, *Sphinx* xi. 63.

Notes on the text of the Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor. MASPERO, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 106.

Demotic text of the Papyrus Moral of Leyden, continued. REVILLOUT, *Journ. Asiatique*, viii. 83, ix. 429.

A passage in Pap. Westcar (vi. 7). DÉVAUD, *Sphinx* xi. 47.

The name of the Sphinx. NAVILLE, *Sphinx* x. 138.

The title "Hawk of Gold." MORET, *Sphinx* xi. 33.

Fresh evidence for reading the title 'ha' as *hati-a*. SETHE, *A.Z.* xliii. 98.

The lake-name Moeris and the king-name Marres (Amenemhet III.), SPIEGELBERG, *A.Z.* xliii. 84, Hermotybies explained as 'horsemen,' a title that was only traditional in the days of Herodotus, *ib.* 87, *cf.* 158.  $\Lambda\sigma\chi\alpha\mu$  =  $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\iota$ , meaning 'forgetters' and so 'deserters,' *ib.* 95, *mnš* the name of the royal cartouche, *ib.* 158, interpretation of I. HARRIS, 75.2, *ib.* 159, *khu mek* of sanctity. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 55.

Origin of late Egyptian negatives *nn* and *bn*. VON CALICE, *A.Z.* xliii. 149.

Late Egyptian instances of future *na-*. GARDINER, *A.Z.* xliii. 97, the particle *nḥm-n*, *ib.* 159, *ky-bw* = 'foreigners,' *ib.* 160.

Review of REISNER'S *Hearst Medical Papyrus*, by W. MAX MÜLLER, *O.L.Z.* x. 137.


J. BAILLET concludes a long article in which he discusses 21 Egyptian words meaning slave, serf, servant or the like, with abundant references. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 6.

The sign *tw**n*, *mtw**n*, hitherto supposed to represent a lassoed ox, figures the animal infuriated and pawing up the dust, as is shown by a scene (reproduced) of the Old Kingdom. SCHÄFER, *A.Z.* xliii. 74.

The name of the fire-stick  *zat*. UNGNAD, *A.Z.* xliii. 161.

Designation of a function discharged by Una, JÉQUIER, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 2; supplement to his note on a group of symbols attached to certain temple scenes, *ib.* 5.

False transcription of demotic sign for *f* as the fraction  $\frac{1}{4}$  at Dendera. JÜNKER, *A.Z.* xliii. 160.

Suffix of 1st pers. sing. in the great Harris Papyrus of Ramesses III., written with a hieratic sign that may represent a mummy , referring to the deceased king. REICH, *W.Z.K.M.* xx. 381.

The epithet *te ankh* 'to whom life is given,' BISSING, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 184; name of the three uraei on the head of the king; names beginning with *n* 'of,' passage in inscription of Ameni-Amenemhat at Beni Hasan, *id. ib.* 184-5.

## RELIGION.

Prof. PETRIE has written a little book of one hundred pages on *The Religion of Ancient Egypt*, calculated to interest many readers in the subject and to spread some useful general ideas among them.

Under the title *La Religion des anciens Égyptiens*, M. NAVILLE has published some interesting lectures delivered at the Collège de France in 1905. They deal with the origin of the Egyptians as well as their eschatology, religious ideas, and ritual: reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx* xi. 120.

ERMAN'S useful and interesting *Handbook of Egyptian Religion* has been translated into English by A. S. GRIFFITH. The author has contributed a brief sketch of the same subject to the section *Die Orientalischen Religion* for the series *Die Kultur der Gegenwart*.

Mr. J. G. FRAZER in his *Adonis, Attis and Osiris* classes these gods of Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt together as deities of vegetation and seasonal changes. The myth of Osiris is treated in a large and very suggestive section of the book: the festival of Choiak, described in the texts of Dendera, and that of Athyr, described by Plutarch, are shown to be probably identical, and thus supply a further illustration of the calendrical problem raised by Mr. GARDINER's discovery noted above (p. 38). In the Sed Festival the king was identified with Osiris, and the ceremony was perhaps intended to renovate his life.

LORET publishes a lecture delivered at the Musée Guimet in 1905, *L'Égypte au temps du Totémisme*, tracing the origin of the animal-headed deities to the worship of totems. Totemism, he contends, was in full force under the earliest dynasties. We may here add LEGRAIN's observation (*Ann.* vii. 35) of a curious modern superstition at Karnak which he connects with totemism: certain children are believed to have the souls of cats and are liable to strange manifestations. The quality is hereditary: in consequence of it the cat is revered by the people, and its name, *biss*, is applied to those affected. Sickly twins are similarly connected with the *schli* lizard and bear its name.

Note on the rite of "embracing" in the ritual of Ammon, MORET, *Sphinx* xi. 26 (*cf.* ANDERSSON, *ib.* 63) and on the formula, *stn di htp*, *ib.* 31. The same author has written a pamphlet on Egyptian magic, *La magie dans l'Égypte ancienne*.

On sun-worship at the funerary temples of the Vth Dynasty. FOUCART, *Sphinx* x. 160.

NAVILLE, quoting cases in which chapters of the Book of the Dead are said to have been found under the feet of the statue of a divinity or in the foundations of a temple, suggests that in 2 Chron. xxxiv. Hilkiash is represented to have found the Book of Deuteronomy concealed in the ruined structure of Solomon's temple. *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 232.

The name of Neith written *Nrt* in a tomb of the XXth Dynasty, with discussion of its form. SETHE, *A.Z.* xliii. 144.

The name of the god Keb. SETHE and GARDINER, *ib.* 147.

NAVILLE describes and discusses the god Bat, represented as a two-headed bull, as an umbilicus, and as a tree. He would identify him with "Bata, bull of the gods," in the Tale of the Two Brothers, *A.Z.* xliii. 77. The same writer's *Dieu de l'Oasis de Jupiter Ammon* is reviewed by ANDERSSON, *Sphinx* xi. 107.

HÜSING suggests that Bes amongst other characters may appear as a sea-god, at least outside Egypt. *O.L.Z.* x. 129.



## LITERATURE.

ERMAN contributes a brief sketch of Egyptian Literature to *Die Orientalischen Literaturen* in the series *Die Kultur der Gegenwart*.

During the winter of 1895-6 Mr. QUIBELL found in a tomb at the Ramesseum a mass of hieratic rolls of the Middle Kingdom in an advanced stage of decay. Their condition appeared almost hopeless until Mr. GARDINER placed them in the skilled hands of Herr IBSCHER, of the Berlin Museum. A certain quantity of legible fragments was gradually obtained from them; but a few months ago a small roll in better preservation proved to have the well-known texts of the Eloquent Peasant on the recto and the Story of Sinuhe on the verso, and in each case the beginning was well preserved, whereas hitherto the opening part of the Sinuhe story was known only from late and very faulty copies, and that of the Eloquent Peasant was missing. The papyri belong to Prof. PETRIE. GARDINER now gives the beginning of the Story of Sinuhe and some important readings from other parts of it. He shows that the hero was probably of low origin, not a member of the royal family as has often been supposed. Sinuhe appears to have reached Byblus in his flight and to have dwelt in Syria and Palestine, much further north than had been suspected. *Sitzb. Berlin Akad.* 1907, 142.

The walls of Græco-Roman temples are not generally supposed to be a hunting ground for literature; but JUNKER has found amongst the acres of inscriptions hymns of a pleasing simplicity, free from wearisome alliteration and other artificialities, but metrical and divided into strophes. He publishes a number of examples from Dendera, *A.Z.* xliii. 101. The same scholar points out a case in which a hymn occurring at Edfu in honour of Horus was re-employed at Dendera, being adapted for Hathor; but a passage in it was left with the masculine article unaltered, and the orthography seems to show that the later copyist did not understand it. *ib.* 127.

## LAW.

MORET and BOULARD, discussing legal texts, write an elaborate commentary on the inscriptions of Methen and various inscriptions concerning the endowments of tombs under the Old Kingdom. *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 57.

MAX MÜLLER interprets a fragmentary inscription at Karnak of the XXIst Dynasty as the ordeal of a priest before Ammon. *Egyptological Researches*, p. 55.

## SCIENCE.

FLINDERS PETRIE, in his remarkable study of *Migrations*, touches frequently on the ethnography of Ancient Egypt. He shows that environment modifies skull form, and that an alien race in course of time becomes assimilated to the indigenous races about it. *Huxley Lecture*, 1906, printed in *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.* xxxvi. 189.

Dr. ELLIOT SMITH elaborately describes and illustrates the mummy of a priestess from the find at Deir el-Bahari. *Ann.* vii. 155.

Dr. H. STAHR, in a memoir of considerable size, furnished with tables and illustrated by photographs, minutely describes a collection of one hundred and thirty-seven mummy heads and skulls from Thebes, and discusses the question of the Egyptian race. He considers that the Egyptians were a mixed Asiatic and African race, the former element, however, being the most characteristic. The evidence for brachycephaly in the early sculptures has no support in actual crania, brachycephaly existing only amongst the foreign element in the modern population. The author analyses the work of his predecessors at some length, and it is curious to find no reference to the labours of KARL PEARSON, nor to *Biometrika*, nor to the measurements of the modern inhabitants taken by C. S. MYERS. *Die Rassenfrage im Antiken Aegypten*.

TONNINI'S *La Psicologia della civiltà Egizia* is a popular account of ancient Egypt written by a physician, who devotes special appendices to ancient and modern craniology, the lunatic asylums and prisons, anthropometry, etc.

MAX MÜLLER publishes two representations of surgical operations and circumcision from a tomb of the Old Kingdom. *Egyptological Researches*, 60.

The descriptive catalogue of the important collection of mummified animals, birds, etc., in the Cairo Museum, by MM. GAILLARD and DARESSY, has been published under the title *La Faune momifiée de l'antique Égypte*: the parallel work by MM. LORTET and GAILLARD, *La Faune momifiée de l'ancienne Égypte*, noticed last year, is a systematic treatise rather than a catalogue.

DARESSY publishes two late green-glazed figures of a man with a giraffe, and notes other occurrences of this animal in Egyptian art. *Ann.* vii. 61.

LEFÈBURE writes an erudite article on the bee in Egypt: its figured representation, the use of honey and wax, apiculture, and the appearance of the bee in fable. *Sphinx* xi. 1 (Extr. from *Bull. historique et philologique*, 1905).

The catalogue of *The Fishes of the Nile*, by Mr. BOULENGER, of the British Museum, which appears in the series of memoirs on *The Zoology of Egypt*, by the late Dr. JOHN ANDERSON, must be reckoned amongst the works of reference useful to Egyptologists. The known species of fish from the entire Nile system, all of which are here described and figured, amount to one hundred and ninety-two. An interesting account of the native nets and methods of fishing is contributed to it by Mr. LOAT, who, as Surveyor of the Fishes of the Nile for the Egyptian Government in 1899-1902, procured the bulk of the specimens on which this great monograph is founded.

SCHWEINFURTH records the discovery by AARONSOHN, a Zionist student, of the wild ancestor of wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*, east and west of the Jordan above the Lake of Tiberias, and accompanies the announcement with many interesting remarks on the early cultivation of cereals. *Ann.* vii. 193.

In his *Archéologie et Histoire des Sciences* the late M. BERTHELOT has published analyses of the metal in a large number of ancient objects from Egypt, Sinai, etc., chiefly furnished by M. DE MORGAN and approximately dated.

H. DUCROS analyses a specimen of stone with green crystals found by LEGRAIN in the famous cachette of Karnak: the crystals prove to be mainly hydrosilicate of copper. *Ann.* vii. 19. He also analyses a product of copper smelting and fragments of turquoises, obtained by Prof. PETRIE in Sinai, *ib.* 27.

SCHÄFER points out that the ring-unit engraved on weights as early as the Old Kingdom seems to have been completely displaced by the *teben* after the middle of the New Empire. *A.Z.* xliii. 70: GARDINER shows that this ring was  $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the *teben* of gold. *ib.* 45.

#### PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY.

H. SETON KARR figures a maul in its handle, in the Rustafjaell Collection, "from a tomb at Nagada." *Man* vii., no. 5.

A large series of flint implements from the Fayum and elsewhere are figured in PIER'S *Egyptian Antiquities in the Pier Collection*.

#### ANTIQUITIES AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Three more fascicules have been issued of BISSING'S *Denkmäler Aegyptischer Skulptur*, making in all six, one half of the total, and ending with the statues of the XXVIth Dynasty. The plates in general seem



worthy of the fine subjects, and the descriptive text is full of information. The first three livraisons are reviewed by FOUCART, *Sphinx* x. 226, xi. 86.

A volume of *Egyptian Antiquities in the Pier Collection*, edited by the owner, contains 22 plates of miscellaneous antiquities, especially flint implements, specimens of glazed ware, and scarabs.

Attention may be drawn to the illustrated catalogue of the *Rustafjaell Collection of Egyptian Antiquities* sold at Sotheby's in December last.

The Catalogue of statues and statuettes in the Cairo Museum prepared by BORCHARDT eight or nine years ago has not yet been published; meanwhile the great find of Karnak and other recent additions have necessitated a supplement. The preparation of it has been entrusted to M. LEGRAIN, to whose excavations the discovery of the bulk of the specimens is due; and the first volume of this supplement, *Statues et statuettes de rois et de particuliers, tome I.*, has now been published, comprising those found at Karnak of the Old and Middle Kingdoms and of the New Empire down to the end of the XVIIIth Dynasty, 137 in all. This, which in spite of its bulk is only a small instalment of the whole work, marks the beginning of a publication for which all students of Egyptian art will be very grateful. That the great find should be so promptly published is very satisfactory. It is disappointing that the evidence for the "Hyksos"-Amenemhat III. question furnished by the collection is quite undecisive.

The *Statues de divinités* (including the bronze figures, etc.) are separately catalogued by DARESSY. The collection is a very large one (though perhaps less rich in rare and unusual types than one might have hoped); the full catalogue, with photographs, descriptions and indexes, is therefore of great value for the study of the forms taken by Egyptian divinities.

EDGAR is responsible for two volumes of the Catalogue which concern the Graeco-Roman period almost exclusively: the *Græco-Egyptian Coffins, Masks and Portraits*, of great importance for the history of art, and *Sculptors' Studies and Unfinished Works*. The introduction to the latter states that hardly a single specimen can be attributed to a period earlier than the Saite, and most are Ptolemaic. Before the XXVIth Dynasty the canon of proportions had changed from 18 units for the height to the point where the head-dress meets the forehead, to  $21\frac{1}{4}$ . The unfinished statues illustrate the method of working in hard and soft stone. Studies in relief and in the round are numerous; so also are plaster casts, to be used as general models, not for individual works.

Prof. NEWBERRY has catalogued the *Scarab-shaped Seals*, of which there are 1500 examples. The engraved undersides are all figured by hand in the plates, and some hundreds of types of the backs as well. It is noted that many of the most important specimens in the old Boulaq collection are now lost.

Throughout the magnificent series of Catalogues of the Cairo Museum, which proceeds so steadily and so well, there is a deplorable lack of 'history' with the specimens. It would seem to be one of the first duties of a National Museum of Antiquities to learn and record find-spots and circumstances of discovery of the treasures deposited in it. Unfortunately, in spite of all professions to the contrary, this is precisely what was not done in the days of the Boulaq Museum, and the vicissitudes to which the immense collection has been subject have destroyed much of the information that once existed. We may expect to see a great improvement in this direction, since the Museum now has a permanent home, the organisation of the Department of Antiquities is more perfect, and the importance of such information is now more generally recognised.

VON BISSING and REACH study the artistic technique of the frescoed floors in the Cairo Museum from the palace of Akhenaton at El Hawata, south of El Amarna. The sureness of the artist is marvellous in these vigorous designs. Outlines of figures are drawn in a single stroke; there are no guides or trial lines and no corrections. *Ann.* vii. 64. In DAVIES' *El Amarna* IV. there is an appendix on decorative technique in the El Amarna tombs.

Mr. HOWARD CARTER'S *Six portraits of the Thothmes family, facsimiled from the temple of Deir el-Bahari*, represent the Queens Sensenb, Aahmes, the Kings Thothmes I., II., and III., and Queen Hatshepsut, from copies made in 1904.

The Guide to the Egyptian collection at Leiden, by Dr. P. A. A. BOESER, of which the first part was published in 1904, has been revised and issued complete, *Catalogus van het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden, Egyptische Afdeling*.

Last winter the third edition of MASPERO'S *Guide to the Cairo Museum* was issued, translated by Mr. and Mrs. QUIBELL. The monuments on the ground floor had been rearranged, but the upper floor was "a depôt of antiquities out of which as soon as possible an Egyptian Museum will be evolved." Prof. MASPERO'S essays and descriptions of the objects are, as ever, full of interest. The present edition is enlarged and improved from that of 1903, and a number of borrowed illustrations have been inserted as an earnest of what the indefatigable author intends to provide in future editions.

The *Musée Égyptien* II., fasc. 2, comprises the large find of gold and silver of the age of Ptolemy I. and II. discovered at Tukh el-Qaramus in 1905 and 1906, pls. xxii.–xxviii., described by EDGAR : a limestone statue of the Old Kingdom found by REISNER at Gizeh, representing a dwarf, pl. xxix., described by MASPERO : and a selection of Saite bas-reliefs, especially from Memphis, Heliopolis, Bubastis, and Sais, pls. xxxii.–xlii., described by MASPERO, who would trace the influence of contemporary Greek art and costume in the later specimens.

BÉNÉDITE reports on recent acquisitions of the Louvre, including two fine glazed jars of Ramesses II., *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, 1906, p. 353 ; and publishes a beautiful head of Akhenaton, *Monuments et Mémoires* of the French Academy, Tome XIII., p. 5.

CAPART publishes a beautiful limestone head of about the beginning of the XIXth Dynasty, probably from Memphis. *Monuments et Mémoires*, Tome XIII.

V. SCHMIDT publishes the upper part of a statue of Sesostri III. with a peculiar pendant on the breast, and mentions other examples of the pendant. *P.S.B.A.* xxviii. 268.

JÉQUIER enumerates designs in which prisoners are represented beneath the feet of the king. *A.Z.* xliii. 96.

O. PUCHSTEIN has published a very interesting lecture, *Die Ionische Säule*, in which he traces the development of the Ionic column through Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, and Early Greek art. The Egyptian papyrus column, according to Prof. SCHÄFER's excellent suggestion, originated in the use of bundles of papyrus as supports for mat shelters, which might be variously decorated. In Syria and Assyria the Egyptian elements were employed in illogical combinations. Gradually the three parts, capital, shaft, and basis, developed regardless of their original naturalistic meaning ; and at length the lines, modified on aesthetic principles, became entirely conventional, resulting in the elegant Ionic column. The pamphlet is amply illustrated.

DARESSY publishes a dagger found by LORET in 1898 in a tomb at Saqqara ; its gold-plated wooden handle is inscribed with the names of a Hyksos King Apepi and of his Semitic servant. A coffin found with it also bore a Semitic name. *Ann.* vii. 115.

NASH publishes fragments with royal names, etc., from his own collection, including a ushabti of Queen Nebtnehat. *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 175.

Stone pounders inscribed with the name of Senmut and Hatshepsut or Tethmosis III. CAPART, *A.Z.* xliii. 162.

Fragment of glazed pottery vase with mouth shaped for holding flowers, dedicated by Amenhotp III. to Muth. WREDE, *A.Z.* xliii. 71.



Two finds of silver ingots from Mitrahina. E. BRUGSCH, *Ann.* vii. 16.

A. LUCAS gives analyses of ancient Egyptian cements from the Sphinx, the "Temple of the Sphinx," the second Pyramid, and the Great Pyramid (c. IVth Dyn.), as well as from the Hypostyle Hall of Karnak (XIXth Dyn.), proving them to be practically a plaster of Paris. A recent authority had suggested, contrary to the general opinion, that the Egyptians used lime-and-sand mortar. *Ann.* vii. 4.

KRENCKER and SCHÄFER publish a new and remarkable form of primitive lock by which a door could be bolted (on the inside) and opened from the outside. It was found by the first-named in use at Aksum, and Prof. SCHÄFER at once recognised a constituent part of it amongst the inscribed "stick-handles" in the Berlin Museum. Examples are now known from Egypt [including one from Kahun in the Manchester Museum], ranging from the XIIth Dynasty to Roman times. *A.Z.* xliii. 60.

BISSING upholds the interpretation of the "war helmet" of the king as a real helmet as against BORCHARDT'S view, according to which it is a wig of hair, *Rec. de Trav.* xxix. 159; discusses a priestly vestment and its name, and garments woven with figures, *ib.* 183.


Dr. ELLIOT SMITH and MACE give an elaborate description of the mummy and wrappings of a priestess from the find of Deir el-Bahari, with photographs showing the stages of wrapping. Strange to say, the heart scarab was that of a man. *Ann.* vii. 155.

*Religious Art.*—SPIEGELBERG illustrates and explains Herodotus' account of the statue of Sethon holding a mouse, *A.Z.* xliii. 91; and explains the symbols composing the diadem of Arsinoë as prescribed in the decree of Canopus as spelling the name of the princess, *ib.* 156.

Part of a statue, and bronze statuette (figured) of the goddess Buto. SCHMIDT, *P.S.B.A.* xxviii. 201. (See also above, p. 50, for the Cairo Catalogue.)

Three bronze standards with sacred animals in the Hilton Price collection. NASH, *P.S.B.A.* xxix. 175.

Elaborate article on the bucranium in Egypt, including the sistrum, Hathor-head, etc. LEFÈBURE, *Sphinx*, x. 67.

SCHÄFER traces the origin of many of the amulets that were deposited with mummies in late times, and might seem to have a symbolic meaning, to the funerary offerings deposited on coffins of the Middle Kingdom. But some of the representations had their signification entirely changed in the process of borrowing. The *sma* amulet  is derived from the outline of a ewer for the washing of the feet, and the amulet which figures a flight

of steps is derived from the outline of a sedan chair. It is pointed out that the friezes of offerings depict in reality the equipment of a royal tomb, this having been transferred to the ritual of private persons, just as the dead king Osiris became the type for all dead, high and low, rich and poor. *A.Z.* xliii. 66.

GARDINER reproduces from an old pamphlet a figure of Ptahmosi, high priest of Memphis, grinding corn, formerly in an Italian collection. He discusses the relation of this and similar figures to ushabtis on the one hand and the earlier figures of servants on the other. *A.Z.* xliii. 55.

Reliefs of the New Kingdom showing the celebration of a funerary festival in a garden, by which presumably the dead man was once more to enjoy the pleasures of his country house. MADSEN, *A.Z.* xliii. 51.

#### PERSONAL.

A brief account of the able and devoted native inspector of antiquities, SOBHI EFFENDI ARIF, is contributed by his colleague, ANIS ACLIMANDOS, to the *Annales du Service des Antiquités* (vol. vii., p. 111). He was by birth and religion a Copt. M. MASPERO says of ARIF, in a prefixed note, "il est mort prématurément en septembre 1905, et je ne saurais trop dire comme cette perte nous a été cruelle!"

The fourth volume of *The Life-work of Sir P. Lepage Renouf* contains his translation of the Book of the Dead as completed by M. NAVILLE for the Society of Biblical Archaeology, together with a biography of the deceased scholar. Born in 1822 of a Protestant family in Guernsey, RENOUF fell under the influence of PUSEY at Oxford. In 1842 his university career terminated abruptly by his becoming a Roman Catholic. Thereafter he spent some years abroad as tutor to a Swiss nobleman, until he found a brief home in the short-lived Catholic University of Ireland as Professor of Ancient History and Geography. About 1857 his studies in Egyptology seem to have begun. In 1864 he accepted an appointment as Inspector of Roman Catholic schools in England, and on the death of Dr. BIRCH in 1886 succeeded him in the Keepership of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum. In 1891 he retired, but continued to live in London down to his death in 1897. Reviewed by WIEDEMANN, *O.L.Z.* x. 441.

A brief sketch by Dr. DEDEKIND of the life and work of E. VON BERGMANN, the Austrian Egyptologist, who died in 1892, has been issued in a second edition. *Des Aegyptologen Ernst von Bergmann's Leben und Wirken.*

## B.—GRAECO-ROMAN EGYPT, 1906-7.

AT the time of writing this Report, none of the important literary texts, whose discovery was announced last year, has yet been published. M. Lefebvre has been too much occupied with his official duties, and Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt by their further excavations and the preparation of the second volume of their *Tebtunis Papyri*, to complete the *editiones principes* of Menander, of Pindar's paeans and the other texts for which scholars are waiting; nor would it be reasonable to make this a cause of complaint. Both volumes are in a forward state of preparation; and it is a disservice to scholarship to press the first editors of new texts either to produce their discoveries in an unsatisfactory form or to overwork themselves in the attempt to make them satisfactory in an inadequate time.

Meanwhile, the most important literary publication which has taken place is that of vol. v. of the *Berliner Klassikertexte*,<sup>1</sup> containing a number of the smaller literary papyri in the Berlin Museum. The volume, which is edited by Wilamowitz and Schubart, is divided into two parts, the first including the epic and elegiac fragments, the second the lyric and dramatic. Some of the texts have been published previously, others are new. The first part includes a catalogue of Homeric papyri, a paraphrase of an Orphic poem on the rape of Persephone (closely connected with the Homeric hymn to Demeter), fragments of the Hesiodic *Καταλόγοι* (some of them published in 1900, and described as no. 3 in this *Report* for 1900-1), portions of Aratus, Theocritus, and Oppian, two interesting scraps (30 lines) of Euphorion, in highly artificial diction, considerable fragments of Nonnus (books xiv-xvi), and miscellaneous late and anonymous poems. The second part is more interesting. It includes not only the very attractive Sappho-fragments originally published by Schubart in 1902 (*Report* 1901-2, no. 1), but some highly interesting fragments of Corinna (portions of 200 lines, but only about 60 in reasonably good preservation), a characteristic passage from the *Cretans* of Euripides (52 lines), and an ode from the *Phaethon*, besides previously known portions of the *Melanippe* and *Hippolytus*, several leaves of a codex of Aristophanes, two specimens (about 50 and 100 imperfect lines respectively) from the New Comedy, and miscellaneous fragments, of which the most noteworthy is a tiny roll of amatory epigrams, measuring less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height. Both parts are well provided with specimen facsimiles.

The second volume of the *Tebtunis Papyri*<sup>2</sup> (excavated by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt in 1899-1900 on behalf of the University of California, and edited by them in conjunction with Prof. E. J. Goodspeed) contains a



few literary texts, of which by far the most interesting is a fragment of the lost Greek original of the work of Dietys Cretensis. It is written on the *verso* of a document dated in A.D. 206, and is itself probably not much later. This throws back the composition of the work at least as far as the second century, and makes the date (A.D. 67) claimed in the author's prologue for the "discovery" of it not impossible. The reappearance of two columns of the Greek original shows that the Latin translator endeavoured to improve upon the simplicity of style characteristic of his author, and that the *Chronographia* of Malalas was based upon the Greek text and not on the Latin. The text is fragmentary, and corresponds to bk. iv. 10-15 of the Latin version. The other literary texts in this volume include a fine uncial Homer of the 2nd century, two columns of Demosthenes, *De Falsa Legatione*, and miscellaneous fragments of minor importance.

The most interesting single text published during the year is that which has been the latest to appear, namely, some fragments of what seems to be the oration of Antiphon in his own defence, which Thucydides (viii. 68) declares to have been the finest speech of the kind that was ever heard. The fragments, which were acquired by Prof. Nicole (to whom we are already indebted for the Geneva papyri, and especially for the fragment of Menander's *Husbandman*) and are edited by him,<sup>3</sup> belong to a papyrus roll of the third century, and consist of three consecutive and fairly complete columns, with small portions of four others, which leave a good deal to the imagination.

Dr. G. A. Gerhard<sup>4</sup> has made a contribution to the extant Greek choliambic literature by publishing nearly 100 lines (of which only about 30 approach completeness) from Pap. 310 at Heidelberg, and 41 (10 complete) from Brit. Mus. Pap. 155, which, by a remarkable chance, are partially supplemented by a papyrus at Oxford. One of the poems in the Heidelberg MS. bears the name of Phoenix (of Colophon). All three papyri are so mutilated that little coherent literature is to be obtained from them; but Gerhard, according to his wont, supplies a detailed commentary, and promises more to follow.

Another text from a British Museum papyrus (no. 275), containing fragments of an unidentified philosopher, has been published by M. Bidez.<sup>5</sup> The MS. consists of portions of two leaves from a well-written codex of the 3rd century, but M. Bidez (with the powerful support of Prof. Gomperz, who suggests Antisthenes the Cynic as a possible author), assigns the work itself to the age of Socrates. The papyrus, however, is so mutilated that little continuous sense can be derived from it.

An article by Wilcken<sup>6</sup> throws valuable light on the historical text published in 1902 by Bruno Keil from a Strassburg papyrus, under the title of *Anonymus Argentinensis* (see *Report* for 1901-2, no. 5). Wilcken shows, with apparent conclusiveness, that the work, instead of being an epitome of a history of Athens, is in reality derived from a commentary on the speech of Demosthenes against Androtion. This discovery invalidates many of Keil's deductions, especially those which rest upon the assumption that the events mentioned are necessarily arranged in chronological order. Wilcken offers a fresh reconstruction of the text, but has not succeeded to any great extent in filling the lacunas, or even in determining the original width of the column. With this contribution to the criticism of previously published texts may be mentioned some new readings in the Sosylus papyrus (no. 12 in the *Report* for 1905-6) by Wilcken,<sup>7</sup> and a collation of the Didymus papyrus (no. 3 in the *Report* for 1903-4) by Crönert.<sup>8</sup> The latter work has been searchingly re-examined on its historical and literary side by Foucart,<sup>9</sup> whose treatise is an important contribution to Demosthenic criticism.

Dr. Schubart's book, described below (no. 36), mentions incidentally the existence at Berlin of two papyri of considerable interest to theologians. One is a fine specimen of a Festal Letter of an Alexandrian patriarch, of the 8th century, which will appear in the next part of the *Berliner Klassikertexte*. The other, and more important, is a papyrus codex of the fourth century containing about two-thirds of the book of Genesis. This, which must be the longest Greek Biblical papyrus known, should be of great value for textual purposes, on account of the almost total absence of this book from the Vatican and Sinaitic codices; and its publication, which will follow that of the Festal Letter, will be expected with much interest. In the same connection it may be mentioned that some vellum Biblical MSS. have recently been acquired in Egypt for America; but details as to their contents are not yet forthcoming.

Far more extensive are the publications of non-literary texts during the past year, which include two large volumes from England and two of lesser scope from Germany and France, besides isolated documents. The Tebtunis volume,<sup>2</sup> besides the literary fragments already mentioned, contains the texts of 146 documents, and descriptions of 241 more. A few are Ptolemaic, the rest Roman, especially of the first two centuries after Christ. In character they follow familiar lines, and are important for the details which they provide on matters of taxation, administration, law, and topography, rather than for any novelty in species. As usual in the volumes of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, one looks to the appendices for important

summaries of results; in the present case these relate to the topography of the Fayum. Working at first independently of Wessely, and afterwards to supplement his treatise on this subject, the editors, while not attempting to rival his fulness of citation, are able largely to increase and correct his information. Their map also, as compared with that given in their *Fayum Towns*, shows how much our knowledge of the subject has been extended in the last seven years. A quantity of useful information is also scattered about the notes.

The third volume of the British Museum Catalogue,<sup>10</sup> in which the present writer has had the advantage of the collaboration of his colleague, Mr. H. I. Bell, is equally miscellaneous in its character. It contains brief descriptions of 846 papyri, the full texts of 251, of which 20 belong to the Ptolemaic period, 152 to the Roman, 22 to the early Byzantine, and 57 to the late Byzantine. Many of the Ptolemaic documents belong to the well-known group of contracts from Pathyris (Gebelên). In the later periods, the most novel text is that of a diploma conferring membership in an athletic club on a boxer from Hermopolis. The club is one already known from inscriptions, with its headquarters at Rome, and the diploma was conferred at the great games at Naples in A.D. 192, and ratified subsequently at Sardis. Other noticeable texts are a group of contracts from Antinoöpolis, two long land-registers, and the accounts of the commissioners of waterworks in an unnamed town. The accompanying atlas of facsimiles consists of 100 plates, of which 12 represent the Ptolemaic period, 52 the Roman, 16 the early Byzantine, 15 the late Byzantine, and 5 the papyri from Kom Ishgau (Aphrodito) of the 8th century, which will form the material for the fourth volume of the Catalogue, now in preparation.

The importance of the Strassburg collection of papyri has long been known from the isolated publications which have been made by various persons at various times and places; and it is satisfactory that the formal publication of them has now been undertaken, and has been placed in the competent hands of Dr. F. Preisigke, whose official duties as Director of Telegraphs have fortunately taken him to the Alsatian capital. The first instalment of his work<sup>11</sup> includes 23 texts, with full introductions and notes, and five facsimiles. The texts (which are arranged in no particular order) include a series of receipts for the sheep-tax, which are important as showing that the first year of the Emperor Claudius II. was not (as hitherto assumed, in accordance with the usual rule) the last months of A.D. 267-8, from the death of Gallienus to the end of the year, but the next complete year, viz. A.D. 268-9; also that although Vaballathus does not make his appearance in the dates until the year 270-1, that year is



reckoned as his fourth year, so that his first year is equated with the 15th of Gallienus = A.D. 267-8. This seems to show that Claudius was not at first recognised in Egypt, and that if any emperor was acknowledged there during the last months of 267-8 it was the son of Zenobia. In connection with another document (no. 19), Preisigke describes the procedure and formulas of payment through a bank. The fact that only a few texts are included in the volume enables the introductions and commentaries to be longer than is usually possible in publications of larger collections, and makes them especially serviceable for students.

A beginning has likewise been made, though on a still smaller scale, with the publication of another collection of papyri, namely that at Lille, where through the energy of M. Jouguet an institute for the training of students of papyrology is being formed. The first fasciculus of the Lille papyri<sup>12</sup> is edited by M. Jouguet and his younger colleague, M. Lesquier, who has already taken a hand in the transcription of the Berlin papyri, and has published an article which will be mentioned below. This fasciculus contains nine texts, all belonging to the 3rd cent. B.C. The most novel and interesting is no. 1 (of which a provisional text was published last year),<sup>13</sup> which contains a description, accompanied by a plan, of a square area of 10,000 arouras, surrounded by four dykes, and traversed at regular intervals by nine similar dykes from east to west, and three from north to south, thus sub-dividing the whole area into 40 plots of 250 arouras each. The excavations necessary for the formation of the dykes are given in *naubia*, and the figures enable us at last to ascertain the content of this hitherto mysterious measure. It is now clear that it was equivalent to the cube of two royal cubits, and was therefore equal to the *ἀωλίον*, the content of which was recently established by Smyly. Of the remaining texts, one is a portion of a land survey; two are letter-books of officials (the second relating to the tenure and transfer of cleruchic lands, and incidentally furnishing further data for the calculation of the Egyptian year); one contains orders for grants of seed-corn; and four are petitions or memorials of various kinds. The texts are accompanied by sufficient introductions and notes, but at present without facsimiles. The general appearance of the fasciculus is pleasing, and makes a promising start for an enterprise to which all students of papyri will wish success.

Only one part of the Berlin *Urkunden*<sup>14</sup> has appeared in the course of the year. It contains twelve texts, edited by Viereck, who makes a welcome reappearance in this capacity. The longest (no. 1074) is a diploma issued by a musical society (*ἡ ἱερὰ μουσικὴ περιπολιστικὴ Ἀὐρηλιανὴ μεγάλη σύνοδος*) to a person who is described as *γραμματεὺς*, on the occasion of

the performance of games at Oxyrhynchus in A.D. 275; this may be compared with the athletic diploma mentioned above among the British Museum papyri. Among the other texts may be mentioned a contract for the transfer of the farm of a tax (no. 1062), a letter from the senate of Oxyrhynchus to the *βιβλιοφύλακες* (keepers of the records), requiring them to exempt a certain person from service (no. 1073), and a Latin list of soldiers (no. 1083).

In the *Archiv für Papyrusforschung* (of which one double part has appeared during the year), Wilcken<sup>15</sup> publishes six texts (five papyri and one ostrakon) from the Strassburg collection, which will no doubt eventually reappear in the official publication. Each has some special features of interest. The first is a report of a sitting of the senate of Antinoöpolis in A.D. 258, which throws some light on the forms and procedure of that assembly. The second comes from the village of Nesyt, in the Delta, a place hitherto known only from some rare coins and (in a perverted form) in Ptolemy. It is a minute from the Royal Secretary, acting as strategus, to himself as Royal Secretary, informing himself of a rescript from the administrator of Neapolis (who was concerned with the collection of the corn destined for Rome) with reference to the slackness of certain officials in furnishing their monthly reports, and of the application of a certain Eudaemon to adopt Greek forms for his parents' names instead of Egyptian. The third is a record of a settlement of real and personal property by two sets of parents on their son and daughter respectively on the occasion of their marriage, and a subsequent re-settlement on the death of the young couple, leaving children under age. The fourth contains two reports from inspectors of pasture-lands (*ἐπιτηρηταὶ νομῶν*) that during two successive periods of five days nothing has been received from certain pastures belonging to the Imperial domain. The fifth is a certificate for labour on the embankments, only remarkable because the period is four days instead of the usual five; one of Preisigke's Strassburg papyri, mentioned above, shows an exception in the opposite direction, being for a period of seven days. If less or more work were necessary for the security of the dykes, it is not unreasonable that the competent authority (here the Royal Secretary) should have been authorised to apportion the work accordingly. The sixth text (the ostrakon) supplies a correction to several of those previously published by Wilcken, and establishes as a normal rate for the additional charges (*προσδιαγραφόμενα*) so often attached to a tax the proportion of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  obols to the stater, or  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Of minor text publications almost the only one remaining to be mentioned is an article in which Prof. E. J. Goodspeed<sup>16</sup> publishes

twelve texts from papyri in his own possession. One of them concerns the tax known as ἀριθμητικόν, which appears to have had to do especially with land held by κάτοικοι. Another is a complaint by the commissioners for confiscated lands that the inspectors of olive-yards are bribed not to give correct reports as to cultivated and uncultivated areas. The remaining text-publications are not new, but are selections of texts already extant for special purposes. Thus Wessely has prepared for the *Patrologia Orientalis* of MM. Grafm and Nau a selection of early Christian documents written on papyrus, with somewhat full commentaries.<sup>17</sup> It includes four *libelli libellaticorum* of the Decian persecution (one not previously published, in the possession of the editor), and mentions the existence of a fifth at Alexandria; five letters, notably the much discussed Letter of Psenosiris; three fragments of books of the New Testament (it is not clear why the most important of these, the Oxyrhynchus MS. of the Epistle to the Hebrews, is omitted); the so-called Logia (properly λόγοι) and the Rainer and Oxyrhynchus fragments of apocryphal Gospels; five extracts from magical papyri; the Oxyrhynchus fragments of Hermas and Irenaeus; and half-a-dozen miscellaneous and unimportant texts. It may be of some assistance to a few students to have these texts brought together in a single volume, otherwise it cannot be said that the publication is likely to be very serviceable. H. Lietzmann has published<sup>18</sup> a little selection of eleven papyri for the use of theological students, which is well spoken of by Wilcken in the *Archiv*, but I have not seen it. A larger selection, intended rather for students of language, and not only for theologians, is Witkowski's edition of all the extant private letters of the Ptolemaic period.<sup>19</sup> The texts themselves are not particularly interesting, as a rule, but the index of words will be useful, and the footnotes are full and instructive. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that Prof. Nicole has published the indices to the first volume of the *Geneva Papyri*,<sup>20</sup> a service for which all students of papyri will be grateful.

A publication of a rather special kind is that by M. Seymour de Ricci<sup>21</sup> of four Latin texts from wax tablets discovered in Egypt, which have been lying in the Cairo Museum for the last ten years. Only two such tablets with Latin texts had previously been known. One is a military diploma of honourable discharge, granted by the Prefect of Egypt; two are notifications by a woman of Antinoöpolis of her accession to the inheritance of her mother and grandmother, written both on the wax inside the tablets and in ink (with the names of the witnesses) on the outside; and the fourth is a formal copy of an entry in the official register of births. M. Paul Girard supplies a brief commentary on the texts.



Of publications based upon the materials provided by the papyri, the most important to be noticed this year is the third volume of M. Bouché-Leclercq's *Histoire des Lagides*.<sup>22</sup> Having completed the narrative of the dynasty in two volumes, M. Bouché-Leclercq had hoped to deal with the history of the constitution and administration in the third; but he has found the material too great for his space, and has been compelled to leave some of it over for a fourth volume. The third volume deals with the crown and the dynastic cults, administration and police, the land question, the state monopolies, taxation, and financial administration,—all of them subjects on which nearly the whole of our knowledge comes from the papyri. M. Bouché-Leclercq has been able to use the three volumes of the Petrie Papyri, the Revenue Papyrus, and vol. I. of the Tebtunis Papyri; and these naturally furnish the main part of his materials. The Hibeh Papyri appeared too late to be taken into account. Detailed criticism would be out of place here, but it may be said that the materials available are carefully used, and full references given. The discussions of the various doubtful points are not always exhaustive (indeed they could not be so without a loss of the sense of proportion), and it is inevitable that in many cases they should soon be antiquated by the appearance of fresh evidence; but it is very useful to have from time to time summaries of the information then extant, and this service is very well performed by M. Bouché-Leclercq's volume. It is, in fact, what he calls it in his preface, *une synthèse provisoire*. The fourth volume will conclude the discussion of the Ptolemaic institutions, and will contain *addenda* and a general index. As evidence of the growth of knowledge of late years, it is instructive to compare the scale of the Ptolemaic histories of Sharpe (1838), Mahaffy (1895), and Bouché-Leclercq. It is to be wished that someone would undertake a *synthèse provisoire* of the institutions of Roman Egypt on a somewhat larger scale than that of Milne.

Ptolemaic Egypt provides the material for an article by Smyly,<sup>23</sup> on the revenue years of Philadelphus, Euergetes I, and Philopator, in which he tries to carry further the examination of the subject in the appendix to the Hibeh Papyri. He brings evidence to show that there was a revenue year commencing about the vernal equinox, at or about the beginning of the month Mecheir. The evidence, however, is not yet so clear and decisive as one would desire. Dr. Preisigke<sup>24</sup> bases upon Hibeh Pap. 110 an elaborate and ingenious study of the Ptolemaic postal system, and argues that the service there described was a special organisation for rapid delivery (probably introduced by the Persians, since it resembles the Persian post described by Herodotus and Xenophon), which must

have been supplemented by an ordinary slower service. An article by C. Barbagallo<sup>25</sup> supplements the work of Signora Salluzzi (*Report* for 1901-2, no. 23) by collecting the evidence furnished by the most recent publications of papyri with regard to the price of corn in Ptolemaic times. The *Archiv* (besides notes on the Magdola Papyri by Wilcken and Mahaffy) contains an article by R. Taubenschlag<sup>26</sup> on the system of arbitration by consent of both parties in the Ptolemaic period, arguing that the judicial activity of both the strategus and the epistates was of this kind. He comes to a similar conclusion with regard to several other magistrates who occasionally appear as acting in a judicial capacity, *e.g.* the οἰκονόμος, the ἐπιστατὴς τῆς κώμης, the κωμογραμματεὺς, κ.τ.λ. The greater part of the suits of minor importance would, in fact, have been dealt with by this less formal method; and therefore, according to Taubenschlag, an amalgamation in practice of Greek and Egyptian law was facilitated.

The remaining articles in the *Archiv* relate to the Roman period. Preisigke<sup>27</sup> reprints Fayum Pap. 153 (described by Grenfell and Hunt, and published, but not explained, by Wessely), and shows that it contains extracts from the daybook of a bank, relating to the payments by various individuals in respect of a tax which he takes to be the poll-tax, but which the amounts (44 drachmas  $\frac{1}{2}$  obol—not  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachma—2 chalchi per annum for each person) show to be the συντάξιμον. A. Stein<sup>28</sup> discusses the known cases (five in number) in which the functions of the Prefect were discharged by a deputy during an interregnum. Viereck<sup>29</sup> re-examines the papyri bearing dates in the 6th year of Licinius Augustus and the 2nd of Licinius Caesar, which have already been plentifully discussed by Mommsen and others, and decides in favour of the identification of the date with A.D. 323. E. Weiss<sup>30</sup> treats of the Graeco-Egyptian institution and use of representatives (κύριος, ἐπίτροπος, κ.τ.λ.) in legal matters by persons not qualified by age or sex to act for themselves; and L. Wenger reviews Waszynski's book on leaseholds. In addition, this number of the *Archiv* contains short notes by Lumbroso, Wilcken and others, and the usual bibliographical articles, which will be noticed below.

The activity of the jurists, which has been so noticeable in previous years, has not been relaxed. Besides the articles just mentioned, Wenger has published an elaborate treatise<sup>31</sup> on the whole practice of the employment of representatives in law, as shown in the papyri. Lesquier (in an article overlooked in preparing last year's *Report*) has examined all the known examples of contracts of divorce.<sup>32</sup> Mitteis publishes a study of Florence Pap. 61, the report of an action tried before the prefect Septimius

Vegetus,<sup>33</sup> and also reviews recent publications from a juristic point of view.<sup>34</sup> On these legal mysteries it is advisable for the layman to preserve silence.

Another instalment of W. Otto's exhaustive work on the priesthoods in Hellenistic Egypt has appeared as a University thesis,<sup>35</sup> and will shortly be published in the second volume of the complete treatise. It deals with the social position of the priests in respect of property and education. In both respects Otto assigns them a middle position; they were comfortably provided for, but not plutocrats, fairly well educated, but without the profundity of learning which the ancients were fond of attributing to them. As before, the work is very full and thoroughly documented, and the author has had the advantage of using advance proofs of the second volume of the Tebtunis Papyri, and has in turn communicated the proofs of his own volume to Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt.

In the department of palaeography, special mention must be made of a handbook by Schubart on book production (Buchwesen) among the Greeks and Romans.<sup>36</sup> No one in Germany is in a better position than the curator of the Greek papyri in the Berlin Museum to deal with this subject, and especially with the new evidence by which the conclusions of Birt, Gardthausen, and Wattenbach can be supplemented and corrected. Written as a handbook for the general public, it is wholly without notes or references, and elementary explanations are given at considerable length; but every page gives evidence of a full and accurate knowledge of the subject, and there will be very few students who will not find that they have something to learn from it. A page or two of bibliography, though, would have added considerably to its usefulness for students, without making it less attractive to the general public. As it is primarily intended for visitors to the Berlin Museum, its examples are rightly taken, so far as possible, from papyri in that collection.

Part V. of the New Palaeographical Society's publications<sup>37</sup> contains reproductions of the Berlin papyrus of the commentary on Plato's *Theaetetus* (a fine specimen of papyrus book-production worthy of more interesting contents), and the fragment of the *Ἑστοί* of Julius Africanus from Oxyrhynchus. Both have been previously published elsewhere, but were too important palaeographically to be omitted from a publication dealing specially with that science.

Bibliography during the past year has been in the hands of Wilcken and Viereck. Wilcken, in the *Archiv*,<sup>38</sup> gives a full classified bibliography of the publications of the last three years, together with reviews of eleven of the more important volumes or articles (notably *Hibeh Papyri* I). It



goes without saying that all these notices, short or long, are full of instruction to all who are concerned with the subject. Viereck contributes to Bursian's *Jahresbericht* a review<sup>39</sup> of the literature of papyrus documents (*i.e.*, non-literary texts) for the years 1899–1905. The reports in the *Jahresbericht* (on this as on other subjects) can never be fully up to date owing to their scale; but they are often extremely valuable for purposes of reference. In the sphere of papyrology, it must be admitted, they have more rivals than in most other subjects. Viereck has also, as on previous occasions, contributed a short bibliography to the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*.<sup>40</sup>

No survey of the year would be complete without a reference to the loss which philology (in the widest sense of the term) has suffered through the death of Friedrich Blass. He did not particularly concern himself with the documentary papyri, but it may safely be said that no important literary text has been brought to light from the sands of Egypt which has not, sooner or later, been indebted to his ingenuity and scholarship for improvements in its text or criticism. His enthusiasm brought him promptly into the field when there was work to be done, and he would cheerfully travel half across Europe to examine a new papyrus. His ingenuity and industry made him wonderfully successful in piecing together fragmentary papyri, in restoring mutilated texts, and in providing them when necessary with conjectural authors. His most remarkable achievements of this kind are perhaps to be seen in his successive editions of Hyperides; but over the whole domain of papyrus literature his name is writ large, and his memory will long be cherished by scholars in all lands who had the privilege of his help and his friendship.

F. G. KENYON.

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<sup>2</sup> *The Tebtunis Papyri*, part ii (University of California Publications, London and New York, 1907).

<sup>3</sup> *L'Apologie d'Antiphon, d'après des fragments inédits sur papyrus d'Égypte*, par Jules Nicole (Genève, 1907).

<sup>4</sup> *Phoinix von Kolophon: neue Choliamben aus griechischen Papyri* (Leipzig, 1907).

<sup>5</sup> *Fragments d'un philosophe ou d'un rhéteur grec inconnu*, in *Revue de Philologie*, xxx, 161 ff. (1906).

<sup>6</sup> *Der Anonymus Argentinensis*, in *Hermes* xlii, 374 ff. (1907).

<sup>7</sup> *Zu Sosylos*, *ib.* p. 510 ff.

<sup>8</sup> *Neue Lesungen des Didymospapyrus*, in *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, N.F. lxii, 330 ff. (1907).

<sup>9</sup> *Étude sur Didymos, d'après un papyrus de Berlin*, in *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, xxxviii, pt. 1 (1907).

<sup>10</sup> *Greek Papyri in the British Museum: Catalogue, with Texts*, vol. iii. With atlas of facsimiles (London, 1907).

<sup>11</sup> *Griechische Papyrus der k. Univ. und Landesbibliothek zu Strassburg*, Bd. 1, Hft. 1 (1906).

<sup>12</sup> *Papyrus grecs*, tome 1, fasc. 1 (Paris, 1907).

<sup>13</sup> *Plan et devis de travaux de l'an 27 de Ptolémée Philadelphie*, in *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, July 1906.

<sup>14</sup> *Aegyptische Urkunden aus den kgl. Museen zu Berlin: Griechische Urkunden* Bd. iv, Hft. 4.

<sup>15</sup> *Aus der Strassburger Sammlung*, in *Archiv* iv, 115 ff. (1907).

<sup>16</sup> *A Group of Greek Papyrus Texts*, in *Classical Philology*, no. 2 (1906).

<sup>17</sup> *Les plus anciens monuments du Christianisme écrits sur papyrus*, in *Patrologia Orientalis*, tome iv, fasc. 2 (1907).

<sup>18</sup> *Griechische Papyri*, no. 14 of *Kleine Texte für theologische Vorlesungen und Übungen* (Bonn, 1905).

<sup>19</sup> *Epistulae Privatae Graecae quae in papyris aetatis Lagidarum servantur* (Leipzig, 1907).

<sup>20</sup> *Les Papyrus de Genève: Tables du premier volume* (Genève, 1906).

<sup>21</sup> *Textes juridiques latins inédits, découverts en Égypte*, in *Nouvelle Revue Historique*, xxx, 477 ff. (1906).

<sup>22</sup> *Histoire des Lagides*, tome troisième: *Les institutions de l'Égypte ptolémaïque*, première partie (Paris, 1906).

<sup>23</sup> *The Revenue Years of Philadelphus, Euergetes I, and Philopator*, in *Hermathena* xiv, no. xxxii, 106 ff. (1906).

<sup>24</sup> *Die ptolemaische Staatspost*, in *Klio*, vii, Hft. 2, 241 ff. (1907).

<sup>25</sup> *I prezzi dei grani nell' età Tolemaica*, in *Atene e Roma*, ix, 252 ff. (1906).

<sup>26</sup> *Die ptolemaischen Schiedsrichter*, in *Archiv* iv, 1 ff. (1907).

<sup>27</sup> *Zur Buchführung der Banken*, ib. 95 ff.

<sup>28</sup> *Die Stellvertretung im Oberkommando von Ägypten*, ib. 148 ff.

<sup>29</sup> *Das 6. Konsulat des Licinius Augustus und das 2. von Licinius Caesar*, ib. 156 ff.

<sup>30</sup> *Beiträge zur gräko-ägyptischen Vormundschaftsrecht*, ib. 73 ff.

<sup>31</sup> *Die Stellvertretung im Rechte der Papyri* (Leipzig, 1906).

<sup>32</sup> *Les actes de divorce gréco-égyptiens*, in *Revue de Philologie*, xxx, 5 ff. (1906).

<sup>33</sup> *Aegyptischer Schuldprozess v. J. 84/86 [l. 85/8] p. Chr.*, in *Zeitschr. d. Savigny-Stiftung*, xxvii, 220 ff. (1906).

<sup>34</sup> *Neue Urkunden*, ib. 340 ff.

<sup>35</sup> *Die Wirtschaftliche Lage und die Bildung der Priester im hellenistischen Ägypten* (Leipzig, 1907).

<sup>36</sup> *Das Buch bei den Griechen und Römern* (Berlin, 1907).

<sup>37</sup> *New Palaeographical Society*, part v (1907).

<sup>38</sup> *Archiv* iv. 172 ff. and 199 ff.

<sup>39</sup> *Bericht über die griechischen Papyrusurkunden (1899-1905) in Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft* (Leipzig, 1907).

<sup>40</sup> *Papyrusforschungen*, in *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, xvi, 399 ff. (1906).

## C.—CHRISTIAN EGYPT.\*

1. *Biblical*.—Fragments of the Sa'idic Pentateuch, in the Paris collection, but omitted in Maspero's publication, are printed by BROOKE.<sup>1</sup>

WESSELY, who hitherto had not concerned himself with the Coptic portion of the Rainer collection, now elaborately edits its Psalter fragments (already arranged by Krall).<sup>2</sup> The most important are the 'early 6th century' papyrus, photographed in the *Führer*, and a still older piece, with parallel Greek text. Fragments from 9 vellum MSS. are also published, 2 being bilingual and, W. holds, of the 5th century—if so, the oldest bilingual extant.

The Egyptian Psalter versions take a prominent place in RAHLFS's important study of that book.<sup>3</sup> The result of his investigation is that the whole evidence, text and versions together, indicates three groups: the Egyptian (Upper and Lower), the Western, and the Common. The Upper Egyptian is represented by the Sa'idic and the London (U) and Leipzig papyri; the Lower by *Codex B* and the Bohairic. The Sa'idic and Bohairic influenced each other at various periods, though of course the latter is far younger. Cyril clearly favours the Lower Egyptian type, which should imply that this represents the Hesychian recension; while much earlier Fathers testify to the antiquity of the Upper Egyptian version, which is indeed apparently preorigenistic. Many of its peculiarities are arbitrary and independent of the Greek: some even postchristian (Heinrici).

The Hesychian type of text is evidently represented, according to DEISSMANN, by the Heidelberg fragment of the Prophets, which he recently edited and which he describes as the remnant of a Bible from an Upper Egyptian village church.<sup>4</sup>

Crum's *Ostraca* and some published by Lefébvre (*v. Report* 1904-05, 73), contain a number of Greek New Testament texts, which BLUDAU critically re-edits.<sup>5</sup> L.'s series, with Luke xxii, he, like Lefébvre, takes to represent a poor man's lectionary.

In LEIPOLDT'S 'History of the New Testament Canon'<sup>6</sup> there are, as might be expected, much information and many interesting suggestions regarding the history of the Bible in Egypt, especially as to the use there of the older apocryphal books. We may note his observations on the probable Egyptian origin of 2 Clement, also of the *Codex Sinaiticus* and the *Catal. Claromontanus*; on the popularity there of Hermas, though no longer canonically accepted; on the influence of Shenoute in securing the

\* I have, as usual, to thank Professor L. Scherman for some references.



reception of the Revelation; on Shenoute's own apocalypse; on the failure of Origenism to check the taste in Egypt for these works; on the gradual acquiescence of the later Gnostics in the church.

A note on page 82 of this book shows that L. is further the author of the *Church Quarterly* article, mentioned in last *Report*, 66.

The vast introduction preliminary to VON SODEN's edition of the Greek New Testament <sup>6a</sup> naturally contains much relating to the Egyptian text (Hesychius, Origen), to that used by the Alexandrine fathers and to the interrelation of these and the Coptic versions (*v. e.g.* pp. 903, ff., 1472, ff., 1480). The section on the last is supplied by LEIPOLDT and gives a useful description of those linguistic peculiarities to be disregarded in appealing to their testimony; also an elaborate collation, showing the most characteristic Hesychian readings in the Coptic.

2. *Apocryphal, Gnostic, &c.*—Another important text has been acquired by the Berlin Museum (*v. last Report*, 67). C. SCHMIDT describes <sup>7</sup> and will—it is to be hoped, before long—publish a papyrus giving an ancient Achmîmic version of 1 Clement (entitled 'The Epistle of the Romans to the Corinthians'), which we could infer from Eusebius to have been canonical in Egypt. S. dates the MS. in the latter part of the 4th century. The underlying Greek text appears to have been of sound but ordinary type; the Psalter used was that of Upper Egypt. It is significant that the 2nd Epistle is here still absent. The idiom is interesting and shows several strange words.

Further fragments of the Sa'idic Hermas are published by DELAPORTE, from the same MS. as before (*v. last Report*, 67).<sup>8</sup>

WINSTEDT prints and translates five Paris leaves (129<sup>18</sup>, 116 ff.) of an apocryphal story narrated by James, the Lord's brother, and relating to John the Baptist.<sup>9</sup> The Apostles visit the seven heavens, the third of which is assigned to the Baptist, who is to act the part of a sort of Charon.

Under the heading 'New Sayings of Christ' is announced <sup>10</sup> the acquisition at Edfu by R. DE RUSTAFJÆLL, of a number of Coptic and Greek MSS. The above title was applied to a considerable fragment which had indeed already been identified as belonging to the 'Revelation of Bartholomew,' whereof other fragments had been long known. The text is partly identical with that printed by Lacau (*Méms. de l'Institut. franç.* ix, 39). See also no. 40 below.

Reviews of C. Schmidt's translation of the *Pistis* are given by BARDENHEWER and K. LAKE.<sup>11</sup>

3. *Liturgical.*—DELAPORTE describes <sup>12</sup> a version of the Bohairic Conse-

eration service for monks, which somewhat differs from that printed by Evetts.

LEIPOLDT has found and prints a complete text of the Bohairic hymn to Shenoute, Brit. Mus. *Catal.* no. 901.<sup>13</sup> He points out the claims of such hymns to notice, as probably the only original Bohairic compositions, translated neither from Greek nor Sa'idic. Could the same be said of the *Theotokia*?

Among the Arabic hymns to Christ and the Virgin, published by ASIN Y PALACIOS,<sup>14</sup> are some of doubtful origin. The words *mârî* and *murta*, though primarily Syrian, would not, in such a composition, militate against an Egyptian origin. But the list of saints in the final hymn distinctly points to Syria.

The new volume of KENYON and BELL'S Papyrus Catalogue<sup>15</sup> closes with two ill-written hymns of the 6th century, addressed to the Trinity and the Virgin respectively. Their phraseology is very obscure.

A Greek papyrus fragment at Jena contains what may be an amulet in the form of a prayer. It is edited by LIETZMANN.<sup>16</sup>

4. *Church Literature*.—For many years it has been known that AMÉLINEAU contemplated a full edition of Shenoute. The first instalment of this has at length appeared and deserves a longer appreciation than can be given here.<sup>17</sup> An introduction of 112 pp., wherein much is said in self-defence and a good deal in criticism of others, describes his ideas as to palaeographical *criteria* in general, the features of the MSS. edited in particular, and the peculiarities and difficulties of Shenoute's style. Much, possibly excessive, stress is laid upon exact superlineation, though the texts printed wholly omit it. These 5 texts are Zoega's nos. 184–188, with additional pieces from Paris and Oxford. Where Zoega has omitted passages, A. has copied the originals; otherwise he has collated. Zoega's no. 185, fol. 1, he still prints as Shenoute's (*v. J. Th. Stud.* v, 130), and regards the whole as from one MS. It would seem, from his notes on *σχολάζειν* and *(h)ετάζειν* and from the various unidentified quotations, as if the work had been done under somewhat inadequate conditions. The translation reads well; but I have not compared it with the Coptic. There are 5 good plates.

GORE gives notes<sup>18</sup> on the Homilies of Macarius the Egyptian, whence he has extracted *data*, historical and doctrinal, showing them to be at any rate by a desert Father of the 4th century; nor does he see any objection to their traditional ascription to Macarius.

MERCATI shows<sup>19</sup> that a supposed collection of Letters by the same Macarius, in a Paris MS., is in reality to be assigned to St. Nilus.

The same scholar also points out<sup>20</sup> that a Coptic homily bearing the name of Eusebius (Brit. Mus. no. 171) is nothing but a version of one otherwise ascribed to Chrysostom (*P.G.* 52, 449).

And he demonstrates<sup>21</sup> the spuriousness of the supposed Athanasian tract *De Azymis* (*P.G.* 26, 1338).

In view of the forthcoming publication in the *Patrologia Orientalis* of the Coptic remains of the works of Severus of Antioch, PORCHER, who has undertaken that task, gives a preliminary notice to those of Paris.<sup>22</sup> It may be observed that, among his MSS., the 1st is to be joined to the leaves Cairo 8010, the 5th to Brit. Mus. no. 185, the 7th to Brit. Mus. no. 190.

A Greek text of the *Apophthegmata* has long been desired and NAU'S contribution towards it will be welcomed. He gives, merely as a preliminary, the text of one MS., forming a sequel to Cotelier's edition; but he also describes several others.<sup>23</sup>

Some of the pieces in Horner's *Statutes* were claimed as Hippolytan by von der Goltz (*v. last Report*, 68). Such high antiquity FUNK disputes.<sup>24</sup> He regards them as not older than the rest.

Neither can DREWS accept them as Hippolytan<sup>25</sup>—that they were so would indeed be a notable proof of early Roman influence on Alexandria. The value of the Ethiopic baptismal office lies in the fresh material contributed towards the evolution of the Egyptian rite.

E. C. BUTLER analyses Funk's final edition of the *Dilascalia* and *Constitutions* (1906), accepting his proposed genealogy of the documents.<sup>26</sup>

The already published 'Refutation' of Sa'id b. Batrik (Eutychius) by Severus of Ashmunain (*v. last Report*, 69) is analysed by LEROY,<sup>27</sup> who is about to edit the same author's 'History of the Councils,' which he likewise describes.

It is announced<sup>28</sup> that the Berlin Museum has acquired (from the same place as the above Epistle of Clement), a 7 metre long papyrus, with the Festal Letter of an 8th century patriarch, in Greek.

5. *History, Legends, &c.*—WESSELY has republished<sup>29</sup> in one volume a number of the oldest papyrus texts relating specifically to Christian affairs. The 1st section consists of documents of the Decian persecution, the 2nd of letters (including that of Psenosiris, which W. regards from Deissmann's standpoint), the 3rd of fragments of the canonical scriptures, the 4th of the *Logia*, the 5th of extracts from the chief magical papyri (one hitherto unpublished), the 6th of miscellaneous literary fragments.

As a preliminary to his edition of Shenoute's writings, LEIPOLDT has republished<sup>30</sup> the Bohairic *Life*, after a collation of Amélineau's print with



the original. He adds various small texts relating to Shenoute. The Latin translation is to follow.

WINSTEDT continues his publication<sup>31</sup> of the Sa'idic papyri in Munich, and gives fragments of the Ignatian Epistles and of the Martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul, with an otherwise unknown passage relating to Paul's baptism of a certain Dionysius (? the Areopagite).

BALESTRI prints<sup>32</sup> a further instalment of the Martyrdom of Theodore the Eastern (*v. last Report*, 71, where the text was erroneously called Sa'idic).

The need, now made real by Kaufmann's excavations, of a monograph on St. Menas has been, to a great extent, satisfied by Miss MURRAY's account of the facts, legendary and material, hitherto known.<sup>33</sup> She wrote before the results of the recent excavations were available; yet she had observed that the miraculous cures were effected by means of water, perhaps from some medicinal source. She has collected the historical notices of the great church, enumerates the scattered inscriptions and evidence for the cult, and describes, with the help of good plates, the different types of flasks.

The legend of St. Catherine of Alexandria has little Egyptian in it beyond the scene of the martyrdom. An Arabic rendering, published by PEETERS,<sup>34</sup> contributes something towards the classification of the earlier versions.

Two monks of Egyptian birth and training, Isaiah and Barsanuphius (properly *Wershenoufe*), were conspicuous among the ascetes in southern Palestine, at the close of the 5th and beginning of the 6th centuries respectively. The former appears as a monophysite of so mild a variety, that his writings have always been accepted by the catholics; the latter, though he had a monophysite namesake in Egypt at the time, was himself orthodox. Both ascetes and their works are studied by VAILHÉ.<sup>35</sup>

One of the latest worthies to be given a place in the Coptic calendar was Baršaumâ 'the Naked,' a wonderworking *fakîr*, who lived and in 1317 died at Old Cairo. His Arabic *Life* and miracles, and what remains of the Coptic original (?), are published by CRUM, who also gives some details as to another Cairene saint, Ruwaîs.<sup>36</sup>

A second part of FORGET's text of the *Synaxarium* has appeared,<sup>37</sup> extending from the 6th of Kihak to the end of Emshîr.

N. GIRON, who had supplied Revillout with certain of the texts for his *Apocryphes*, now himself publishes others of his copies.<sup>38</sup> No. 1 is apparently from a homily, here treating of the Fall. It should, I think, belong to Paris 131<sup>1</sup>, 41 ff., which is a sermon of Chrysostom upon Michael and Satan. No. 2 shows a discourse of Chrysostom. This is proved by

the final words, where Traké, the supposed place of his exile (*v. Brit. Mus. Catal.*, nos. 307, 983) is the scene of action. Its historical value may be judged from the term 'Chalcedonian' applied to one of the saint's enemies. Possibly this is from the same MS. as Paris 132<sup>1</sup>, 14, 15, which appear to be likewise from a *Life*. No. 3 gives the texts relating to St. Marina, already published by Hyvernat (*v. Report* 1901-02, 51). No. 4 consists of the already published fragments regarding Zeno's daughters, but with some interesting additions from Paris. No. 5 is merely a reprint of Zoega no. clxvii. The accompanying translations appear to be adequate.

Another text from the interesting Nitrian cycle in which the emperor's daughters appear is that relating to the 49 monks massacred by the barbarians (*v. Synaxarium*, 26th Tubeh). DE RICCI has studied the Bohairic text (Zoega, p. 95) and will, it is hoped, publish it.<sup>39</sup>

The MSS. acquired by R. DE RUSTAFJÆLL (*v. no. 10* above) comprize, besides New Testament texts, the Miracles of SS. Cosmas and Damianus in Greek—too late, unfortunately, for Deubner's edition—a Sermon by Cyril of Jerusalem on the Cross, one by Pisenthius of Coptos (*v. Crum, Ostraca*, no. 25), and the Martyrdom of St. Mercurius, whereof as yet no Coptic text has been available. The *Illustrated London News*<sup>40</sup> has some palaeographically valuable photographs of the MSS., some of which are dated.

A history of the various patriarchates under Turkish rule has been written by S. SIDAROUSS, a catholic Copt of western training.<sup>41</sup> The Latin patriarchate of Alexandria (residence: Rome), the Copts proper, whose doctrinal proximity to the catholics is emphasized, the catholic Copts, the orthodox Greeks (Melkites), the protestant missions, are successively described at length; also their several relations to the civil government; the efforts of the Copts since 1873 at secularizing their ecclesiastical authority and the like efforts of the catholics; the actual legal status of the Egyptian communities—all these subjects are treated with considerable knowledge and constant citation of authorities.

A large undertaking has been commenced by A. RABBATH, who has published<sup>42</sup> the first parts of a collection of documents, ecclesiastical and civil, illustrative of the relations of eastern catholics with the papacy, since the 16th century. The main source is the reports of consuls and missionaries in the Paris libraries and Jesuit archives. Regarding Egypt are 120 pages relating to the first (Jesuit) mission to the Copts, begun in 1561.

The same writer prints<sup>43</sup> a further letter of Gabriel VIII, addressed to certain of his clergy, and probably of the year 1613.

Since Stern's masterly sketch of Coptic literature, twenty years ago, no

general view of the subject has been attempted, and LEIPOLDT'S contribution to the *Litteraturen des Ostens* will be welcomed.<sup>44</sup> In 50 pages he gives an admirable account of the rise and decline of what was pre-eminently 'a literature of immediate needs,' called into being through the rapid conversion of an illiterate peasantry to the new religion. Hence the uncouth translations, the simple nature of the works translated. The chronological sequence of the literary dialects is shown—Achmîmic, Sa'idic, Bohairic—and the moulding influence of Shenoute, even upon the Bible text of his day. Unusual attention is paid to the popular poetry (hymns), which in the later periods seems the only conspicuous form of literature. (I learn that a special study of these metrical compositions will shortly be published by H. JUNKER.) The poverty of secular works is ascribed to the constant lack of political security and quiet. Bohairic literature L. regards as a purely post-moslim product, of which we should scarcely have heard, had it not chanced to be in the idiom of the patriarchs. There are indeed some unsolved problems still in the history of this dialect. How comes it that of it alone no trace survives of common, daily use—no letters, documents? Are climatic conditions an adequate explanation?

6. *Non-literary Texts*.—GUIDI publishes<sup>45</sup> a stele of A.D. 751 and an interesting ostrakon, illustrating the legal (?) formula, 'Here is God's word to thee,' &c. He also gives corrections, from the originals, to the texts in Mallon's *Chrestomathie*, with several valuable remarks, and reprints accurately the Middle Egyptian colophon, Zoega, p. 105.

PELLEGRINI prints<sup>46</sup> 17 short texts, mostly ostraca, from the Florence museum, correcting incidentally the readings of those included in Crum's *Ostraca*. One of them is a legal deed, on leather, from Jêmé, another an imprecation.

An article in Cabrol's Dictionary by LECLERCQ,<sup>47</sup> on 'Athanasius' in epigraphy, gives the well-known letter to monks from a Theban tomb and a few smaller inscriptions.

In the same work LEFÉBVRE gives an epigraphic account of 'Athribis.'<sup>48</sup>

At Benha, the northern Athribis, LEFÉBVRE found a Greek epitaph, with some unusual formulae.<sup>49</sup>

7. *Philology*.—The rapidity with which Steindorff's and MALLON'S Coptic Grammars have reached second editions is a striking proof of the growing interest taken in the language. M. has now<sup>50</sup> separated his Sa'idic material—intended only as illustrative of the Bohairic—into an appendix. Profiting by Guidi's emendations, he has somewhat remodelled the chrestomathy and has further increased the already full bibliography. SPIEGELBERG has reviewed the first edition, with certain criticisms.<sup>51</sup>



MALLON prosecutes his interesting studies of the medieval grammarians<sup>52</sup> (*v. last Report*, 74), occupying himself now with those of the 14th century : Abû Shâkir (otherwise Butrus b. Râhib, the chronicler) and Abû 'l-Barakât, the latter perhaps the most remarkable of all the group. The preface to the former's Grammar is translated and gives valuable information as to the mode in which such writers worked.

GARDINER gives<sup>53</sup> an instance of the verb *n'y*, used in a future sense foreshadowing the Coptic *na-*.

8. *Art, Archaeology, Excavations*.—Again the first place must be given to KAUFMANN'S work on the site of the Menas shrine.<sup>54</sup> The second Report, with many photographs, tells of further exploration in the 3 connected churches : the Arcadian basilica, the shrine chapel proper, and the baptistery—the latter the first met with in Egypt ; but besides these, in the vast monastic buildings adjoining, which alone cover some 40,000 square metres. An excellent general plan by Falls shows the elaborate complexity of the ruins. A well or cistern, 80 metres long, brought the healing water to the shrine chapel and was flanked by baths. Further, four distinct cemeteries were traced ; but the graves held nothing beyond the corpse and an occasional flask. The almost complete absence, so far, of inscriptions is indeed very remarkable. A few *graffiti* seem to point to about A.D. 500. There remains still work sufficient for several years to come ; but funds are urgently needed. I would call attention to two points : that the flasks with *αγίου* (*sic*) *Αθηνογενου* (pp. 53, 60) should be compared with the fragment at Alexandria (*v. Report* 1902-03, 61) ; and that the jar with X M Εμμανουηλ (p. 94) may support the reading ' Christ, Michael, Gabriel ' for XMF.

STRZYGOWSKI, whose future collaboration Kaufmann has secured, reviews the new Report.<sup>55</sup> A more detailed criticism is that by BAUMSTARK,<sup>56</sup> who compares the basilica with S. Paolo ' fuori,' likewise dating from about 400. He sees in it already the chief characteristics of the Cairo churches. The baptistery he holds to be the oldest of the buildings. KAUFMANN had himself written a short, preliminary account of the work.<sup>57</sup>

He has further announced<sup>58</sup> that, after the completion of the Menas excavations, he purposes to undertake a systematic, if not exhaustive, survey of all the still traceable Christian monuments—how many are perishing annually !—which enthusiasm for the earlier periods of history has too often caused to be neglected.

A belated report on work at Bawît in 1903 is given by PALANQUE.<sup>59</sup> His object was to ascertain whether two of the largest chapels were connected. They proved not to be so, though several of the smaller were joined. Many

of the latter class are but plain, square buildings with cupolas, resembling the modern tombs. Of the plates, no. iv probably shows 'Zacharias, the faithful priest,' in elaborate costume; no. xi a nun, 'the mother of the monastery.' On p. 7 is a dated inscription (Moslim era); on p. 11 the names of Job's comforters, and on p. 19 those of the prophets; p. 13, a painter had been brought from the Jeremias monastery (? at Sakḥārah); p. 18, the strange name 'Apa Samarites' again (*v.* Clédat, *Baouit* pl. xxix.).

In the past season PETRIE explored the ruins of two Coptic monasteries at Balaizah and Ganadlah, S.W. of Abutîg.<sup>60</sup> There are, he says, many such ruined sites in that district, each consisting of an ancient cave (the chapel), with partition walls, while additional buildings protrude outside. At the former site, a find of Coptic MSS. was made, whereof a description, by CRUM, may have appeared (in Petrie's 2nd volume) before this *Report* is published. From these and from incidental coins, it seems that the monastery, which was that of Apa Apollo, flourished till the 8th century; but many of the MSS. are far older. From them it has further been possible to identify the town *Sbêht* (now Kom Esfaht) with one of the ancient Lower (or Lesser) Apollinopolises. The plates of Petrie's first volume reproduce some interesting fragments of sculpture, a remarkable engraved (liturgical?) knife, a bronze hanging lamp, identical in form with those in enamelled glass of the 14th century, and 7 Coptic stelae, showing some rare place-names.

A small convent has been traced by BARSANTI,<sup>61</sup> in ruins at Zawiyet el-'Aryân, S. of Gizeh.

GAYET has been again occupied at Antinoë; but it is difficult, from the only account available,<sup>62</sup> to distinguish the results of this season's work. Three ruined monasteries, with surrounding cemeteries, are spoken of. But it is not clear that they were among the recent discoveries. The majority of the finds were pagan.

In the last *Report*, p. 73, Crum suggested that certain stelae indicated the site of the *Henaton*. BRECCIA has in consequence made investigations, but without finding anything conclusive, though enough to testify to Christian buildings.<sup>63</sup> The neighbouring names, *Kom ez-Zugâg* and *Kom el-Hanatûn*, however look significant.

QUIBELL describes<sup>64</sup> the frescoes in a small hewn chapel, in the cliff at Gurnah, presumably the resort of an anchorite.

QUIBELL is at present engaged upon the site of a monastery, near Sakḥārah, which, to judge from the incidental inscriptions, should be that—well-known, but hitherto unidentified—of Apa Jeremias, and in which

elaborately frescoed chapels have been found. Before long we may expect a full report on the excavation.

STEINDORFF gives a popular account<sup>65</sup> of a visit to the monastery of Macarius in Nitria. It appears that the brotherhood is now recruited by monks selected in Egypt and banished thither by the Patriarch.

The German National Museum at Nuremberg possesses a small collection (120 pieces) of 'Coptic' antiquities (acquired from Forrer). These are described<sup>66</sup> by O. PELKA on the lines of Strzygowski's Cairo catalogue, whose classifications however are occasionally disputed. P. ascribes the quantity and ubiquity of Menas flasks to a possible commercial export from Alexandria; and he suggests that the wooden bread-stamps were not only for sacramental, but also for everyday use. On the still unsettled eagle-dove question, see the instance cited in last *Report*, p. 75.

The Vatican stelae published by MUÑOS<sup>67</sup> (*v. last Report*, 74) are five in number. One shows the name *Pantonikê*; another, commemorating an *oeconomus*, is decorated with two curious spade-like instruments.

C. L. WOOLLEY discusses<sup>68</sup> the purpose of the small bone 'dolls' attributed to the Copts. He would regard them rather as for religious or superstitious usage. But are they certainly Christian? That distinguished by a Christian inscription scarcely seems to belong to the series.

Nor is the statue in niche, published by SOBHI EFFENDI ARIF,<sup>69</sup> in the usual Christian style. It recalls rather the provincial work of the latest Roman period.

9. *Miscellaneous*.—O. VON LEMM has begun a fresh series of *miscellanea*<sup>70</sup> with fifteen short notes, chiefly corrections or supplements to the publications of others, *e.g.* to Crum's *Brit. Mus. Catalogue*, where no. 262 is shown to be from Baruch, ch. iv.

That *Catalogue* is reviewed, with a number of important rectifications, by P. PEETERS.<sup>71</sup>

A dozen Copto-Arabic MSS. at the Catholic University, Beyrout, are described by CHEIKHO.<sup>72</sup> No. 4 is a narrative (*risâlah*) of the Passion, from the Coptic, by Severus of Ashmunain. On the back of no. 2 is a list of books, including one which may be read *Atanâsiûs âurtastikât*, 'the Festal Letters of Athanasius,' witnessing to the existence of an Arabic translation, of which to-day nothing is known.

CLERMONT GANNEAU calls attention to the strange name given by Makrizi to the 12th Coptic month<sup>73</sup>: *Abikâ*. He takes it for a confusion with the corresponding Syrian *Ab*.

Until the appearance of a catalogue 'raisonné' of the Paris Coptic collection, CHABOT'S publication<sup>74</sup> of the old summary list (1739), with



that now deposited in the 'Salle des Manuscrits,' will be of great service. It enumerates in all 153 MSS.

Last winter a sale was held of R. DE RUSTAFJÆLL'S Egyptian antiquities, and a catalogue with interesting plates issued.<sup>75</sup> Pl. ix shows a stele with two *orantes*, pll. xxi, xxiv a number of embroideries. Another stele was sold, whereon is commemorated a priest of the *καθολικὴ* (v. *P.S.B.A.* xxvii, 171) of *Moondé*, i.e. Mehendi in Nubia.

The late Th. Bent held the not improbable opinion that the older Abyssinian churches would preserve, not only ancient Ethiopic, but also Coptic books. It may be noted that FLEMMING, who was the literary expert with the recent German mission, thinks all such hopes should be abandoned:<sup>76</sup> nothing of the sort is now to be met with, at any rate, above ground.

In so far as Nubian was but an offshoot of Coptic Christianity, we may here record the very important fact of MSS. in the Nubian language having at length come to light.<sup>77</sup> They show, according to SCHÄFER, already a specialist in matters Nubian, parts of a lectionary, differing at least from the Bohairic, and an apocryphal hymn in honour of the Cross, probably not earlier than the 5th century.

W. E. CRUM.

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### POSTSCRIPT.

Prof. GARSTANG sends the following note :—

"We resumed our excavations at Abydos at Christmas and continued until the end of April. The first thing we discovered in the Valley leading to the tombs of the Kings was a necropolis of Graeco-Roman date. It was undisturbed and lay just under the surface. In this a great number of stelae of that period were discovered, some of them with Greek or Demotic inscriptions. The carvings upon them were an interesting link between the Egyptian and the Christian emblems. In other parts of the cemetery we continued to excavate in the tombs of the XIIth Dynasty, which, though they had been so much disturbed in the past, continued to yield up to patient work a number of small art treasures. Amongst these was the figure of a 'Puntite' woman carrying her baby, in wood, beautifully carved. There were several other statues in wood, and one of a private person in bronze in excellent condition. In another tomb of the same date a series of glazed objects were found; they included some unusually beautiful examples of the art, such as the figures of a hippopotamus, cynocephalus, dog, cat, panther, etc. With these were a number of vases and trinkets and a few fragments of pottery of the Kamares type and some dated XIIth Dyn. seals. These have been placed by arrangement in the Ashmolean Museum. We are going on with this work for several years, I hope, so that it is impossible to give a final summary."

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